

AMERICAN

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MARKETING COSTS

DRY MEXICO

CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE



MARCH 1958



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TO THE
EDITOR

SIXTY ABOVE—We are all getting "spring fever." This has been the finest, warmest and easiest winter on stock, haystacks and stockmen that I can remember. Cattle are in excellent shape and there is a surplus of unsold hay in the Milk River Valley.—**Reg Davies**, Chinook, Mont.

TEN BELOW: Ten below zero here last week and has stayed cold several days. There is 13 inches of frost in ground. Our Hereford cows are calving now, so far 100 per cent. We are

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Lookout

The inventory of cattle and calves at the start of the year was down a half million from last year, the second decrease from a record high in 1956. Stock sheep increased for the first time since 1955. All animals were down 1 point. Most of the decrease in cattle numbers was in milk and beef cows. Milk cow numbers have been going down for a number of years, because of greater output per cow. Milk heifers and calves fell slightly; 'other' (beef) heifers and calves increased slightly, and steer numbers advanced 400,000 head or 4.4 per cent.

Slaughter of cattle in 1958 may be a little less than 1957, says USDA, as the cut-back in the kill of cows and heifers that began late in 1957 is expected to continue. Fed cattle marketings for the year may be virtually as large as last year and this spring may exceed a year earlier.

Prices of fed cattle are likely to decline seasonally from their early 1958 high to a low in late spring or early summer. They may drop to or below last year's level by the latter date. Grass cattle prices seem likely to decline seasonally this summer and fall from a spring high.

Hog slaughter until fall will not average much different from a year earlier, says the department, but it may be up a little in late winter and early spring. Next fall it will be larger than last fall as a result of a 6 per cent increase in spring farrowings planned by growers. Prices of hogs may remain relatively high through summer, but a dip late this winter or early spring is possible.

Stock sheep numbers were up 825,000 from a year earlier. As 8 per cent fewer sheep and lambs were on feed, the increase in total inventors was 488,000. Slaughter in 1958 is expected to be less than last year, as rebuilding of inventories continues. Lamb prices, currently above a year ago, may rise seasonally during the next two or three months, but the gain may be limited by liberal supplies of fed beef.

Meat production in 1958 will likely be a little below 1957 as a gain in pork may not fully offset reduced beef output. Meat consumption per person is forecast at 154 pounds, down 5 pounds from the 1957 rate. Beef will be about 4 pounds smaller but will include liberal quantities of the upper grades. Veal and lamb consumption will be down. Pork will show a small rise over a year earlier, with most of the gain in the final months of 1958. Retail meat prices will likely average as high as or higher than 1957. Seasonal declines are in view for higher grades of beef this spring and for pork this fall.

The gross product of the nation in the last quarter of 1957 was down 1.5 per cent from the peak third quarter rate as businessmen sharply reduced investment in inventories and consumers reduced spending a little. In January, unemployment moved up sharply. The rate of consumer income was unchanged and retail sales showed some increase over December after seasonal adjustment. Construction continued at near-record levels. Urban consumer prices in December equaled the November peak and wholesale prices in January reached a new high. The increase from December to January was largely in prices of foods. The President's budget calls for a sustained rate of federal spending for the first half of 1958 with some expansion in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958.

Reports of employers to local public employment offices indicate that there is some possibility of the employment downturn easing by mid-March, says USDA, but there is apparently a considerable feeling of uncertainty among some employers regarding future production. Unemployment rate seasonally adjusted is 5.8 per cent of the civilian labor force, or 4.5 million, highest since September 1954. (Employment in 1957 averaged 65 million, unemployment 2.9 million.)



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In the Free Market

WE HAVE BEEN TEMPTED to say something like the following lately, now that the livestock situation is looking up. But it's a lot nicer to have someone else say it for us. We quote from an editorial in the Chicago Daily Drovers Journal:

"Where are the voices that cried out in the night for livestock price supports not so many months ago?" asks a reader, who feels that the industry escaped ruination by a narrower margin than many seem to realize. Where would we be today if we had taken the bait when it was dangled before us? How many cattle? How many hogs? How many surpluses? How many lost markets and ruined farmers and stockmen?

"He doesn't pretend to know exactly, and neither do we. But we know of no better object lesson for all farmers than what has happened in the livestock business these last few years—last few months particularly. It's not hard to realize what serious straits the industry could be in today had it sold out to the politicians and run under a price-support umbrella—a price floor that history shows us probably now would be operating as a price ceiling.

"Would it have solved anything, really? Wouldn't it have closed the door on future opportunities in the industry? Suffice to say that, instead of joining wheat, cotton and other price-propped farmers in an abyss of almost hopeless stagnation, stockmen wisely chose to face their adjustment problems in the free competitive market. . ."



Nevada Taxpayers Association

"Thanks Bud, here's a tip."

One Dollar for Seven

A TABULATION of federal tax collections and payments to states by the federal government shows that on the average \$6.99 is paid out from the states for every \$1 returned by Washington.

In other words, about \$69.7 billion in taxes and social security payments are collected from the states, while about \$9.9 billion are paid to the states as grants in aid, shared revenue, regular appropriations and social security payments.

This tabulation has been sent out by Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia, probably the most influential individual in Congress in slowing down spending in Washington.

He makes no comments on the figures. But along with them he sends some remarks made by his father, Richard E. Byrd, speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, in 1910 when the income tax law (the Sixteenth Amendment) was being considered. His father said:

"It (the amendment) means that the state must give up a legitimate and long-established source of revenue and yield it to the federal government.

"It means that the state actually invites the federal government to invade its territory, to oust its jurisdiction and to establish federal dominion within the

innermost citadel of reserved rights of the commonwealth.

"This amendment will do what even the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment did not do. It will extend the federal power so as to reach the citizen in the ordinary business of life. A hand from Washington will be stretched out and placed upon every man's business; the eye of a federal inspector will be in every man's counting house. . .

"I am not willing by any voluntary act to give up revenue which the State of Virginia herself needs, nor to surrender that measure of states' right which the construction of the federal courts has permitted to remain."

THERE IS TODAY a growing feeling, in spite of recognized need for large outlays for defense, that if we are ever to get back to the road to sensible spending in every-day government, to the way of more economic self-reliance, it must be through taking away some of the unnecessary spending power of government.

One move in this direction that has the support of both big and little business, is proposed in the Sadlak-Herlong bill which would reduce income taxes gradually over the next five years. Such a law was urged by the cattlemen at their Oklahoma City meeting in January. It merits the active backing of all citizens.

THE 'NATIONAL' At Work

LAW: Congressional approval is now a requirement before any public land can be transferred to the military if the area is 5,000 acres or more. The American National has been working for such legislation for several years.

REPRESENTATION: The legislative committee of the American National is in Washington looking into industry problems. The National's legislative program includes opposition to wilderness bills to take public lands out of production; opposition to extension of the Trade Agreements Act; a voluntary check-off program for beef promotion; adequate funds for meat inspection; legislation for tax-protected retirement benefits, averaging of income, revised involuntary conversion provisions, payment of federal estate taxes in installment and a ceiling on income taxes.

OFFICERS: Executive Secretary Radford Hall was invited by the President to represent cattlemen at the conference on foreign economic policy Feb. 25. He also attended the National Food Conference, designed to get the public to realize "food comes first," which, he said, should result in much publicity for better diets which of course means plenty of beef. . . Lyle Liggett, association information director put on a cooking demonstration on the Pikes Peak CowBelles television program on KTV at Colorado Springs, Colo. His dish?—liver a la Liggett, as the Denver Record Stockman put it. . . Assistant Executive Secretary Roy Lilley was a speaker at the Rio Blanco Stockgrowers meeting in Meeker, Colo., and the Bent-Prowers meeting in Lamar, Colo. . . Clifford Hansen, second vice-president, was a member of a panel in Denver on the farm problem and contract production, as in the poultry business. He said farmers eventually must go back to free enterprise, and, if contracting means guaranteed wages, he wasn't interested.

COLLECTIONS: For the year 1957 Traffic Manager Chas. E. Blaine collected and remitted to Association members almost \$15,000 in overcharges that the railroads had inadvertently made to shippers. Your freight bills, too, may have overcharges in them. A checking service is available to association members and members of affiliated groups. If you want to take advantage of this service you should send your freight bills to the American National office, 801 East 17th Ave., Denver 18, Colo.

BEDDING: The traffic manager reports that a hike in rail bedding charges (ranging \$5 to \$10 in the mountain-Pacific area) has been delayed at least

until a May 5 hearing when he will again protest.

PUBLIC LAND: Former President A. D. Brownfield, Deming, N. M., presided at sessions of the national grazing board in Washington, D. C., in late February. Purpose of the meeting is to advise the Secretary of the Interior and Bureau of Land Management in matters concerning grazing and related uses of public lands.

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THE PUBLIC . . . AND YOU BY LYLE LIGGETT

The American National is currently teamed with major farm and meat processing groups to save meat inspection funds. For years it has worked to maintain voluntary federal beef grading.

In these and in many other ways the American National and other cattle groups have labored to insure that its product is of high standards of quality and wholesomeness.

That is why cattlemen can take sympathetic interest in the campaign of a dedicated shoe repairman to see that shoes are properly and truthfully labeled as to the materials used in their construction.

He is Wilbur L. Gardner of Medford, Ore. He is a man with a cause—a cause developed through years of seeing thousands of shoes in various stages of deterioration, many after only weeks of wear.

Mr. Gardner recently launched his one-man campaign to secure federal laws requiring the labeling of shoes because, as he says, "too many paper shoes fall apart when they get wet."

He points out that foot doctors say that 65 per cent of the shoes on today's market cannot be rebuilt for foot correction purposes because of the cheap paper fiber materials used in their manufacture.

"Why, at least one-third of the children's shoes made today are not even repairable—and any parent knows what replacements cost," Mr. Gardner comments.

His complaint isn't so much that paper is used in shoe manufacture. He just thinks the shoe buyer should know what he is getting for his money. And from the wording of the petitions he has prepared for national circulation, he is convinced that the public will buy better shoes, ultimately working himself out of the job of trying to patch up those unrepairable clodhoppers.

The petition, which has received favorable attention from legislators, shoe repairmen, foot-care specialists and parent groups, read:

"For my own protection, I desire legislation which will compel the attachment of a label to shoes indicating what materials were used in the construction of said shoes, either real leather, paper fiber or imitations of leather. I believe I could buy and would buy better shoes if they were labeled. I believe that if I could choose shoes by label, better foot health would result. I believe great savings in money would result if I could buy good shoes by label."

In a letter to the American National describing his effort, Mr. Gardner said: "As you cattlemen have a large interest in the leather market through the sale of hides, I felt you had an iron in the fire that I have started."

Mr. Gardner, you are so right.

The Government's Cattle Count



Mrs. Jack Grafton

Mrs. Jack Grafton, Hidden Valley Ranch, Arock, Ore., submitted this picture of trailing the herd out to summer range, receiving honorable mention in the recent CowBelle photo contest.

Beef production during 1958 can go up or down or remain relatively stable, an analysis of the annual cattle inventory issued by USDA reveals.

Cattle numbers as of Jan. 1, 1958, were down about 1 per cent from the Jan. 1, 1957, figure, down almost three million head, or about 3 per cent, from their peak on Jan. 1, 1956. Although remaining high, the current inventory is the smallest since 1952 and only about six million above the 1948-57 average.

A closer look reveals that beef cattle numbers have dropped nearly one and three-fourths million head since the 1956 peak, although the 1958 figure is 123,000 head more than in 1957, accounted for mostly by steers and heifers. Current beef cattle numbers are about 20 per cent over the average for the previous decade.

Observers feel that the key to future movement of the "cattle cycle" will come through attention to the "beef potential" of the cows and heifers not kept for milk in the inventory, which are now or soon will be producing a new beef calf crop.

Slaughter of cows ran at a record rate during late 1956 and early 1957, much of this in dairy stock. The coming of drouth-breaking rains and snows slowed the kill considerably. Thus was avoided possible wholesale liquidation of breeding herds, as is usually expected on the "downside" of a cattle cycle, especially when drouth coincides.

Even with the slackening of cow slaughter, the number of beef cows in the Jan. 1, 1958, inventory dropped

327,000 from Jan. 1, 1957, and was more than one million head below the 1956 peak.

A slight build-up in beef heifers occurred during the past year, but the current number is still 441,000 less than the peak of heifer numbers which came on Jan. 1, 1953, and is only about 7 per cent above the average in the past 10 years.

Statisticians presume that the steadily increasing gain in calf-crop percentages could wipe out any decrease in she-stuff numbers and that a build-up could be underway again. However, milk cows—also counted in the annual "calf crop estimate"—are at their lowest count in 30 years. All milk cows,

heifers and heifer calves total the least for this category since 1930.

Experts who predict that numbers will continue downward for another year or so point to several indicators in the beef she-stuff categories, particularly in the states normally considered as major beef cattle producers. Only one state, South Dakota, had a "substantial" increase—40,000 head—in beef cow and heifer numbers between 1957 and 1958 inventories. Almost all others are down, some by considerably greater percentages than represented by South Dakota's 3 per cent increase. For instance, California was down 85,000 head, or 7 per cent.

CATTLE COUNT IN U. S.

(In thousands)

	Value per Head	Total All Cattle	Total Beef Cattle	Beef Cattle Breakdown							Cattle* on Feed	Total Milk Cows
				Cows & Hfvs. 2 Yrs. Up	Hfvs. 1 to 2 Years	Calves	Steers	Bulls				
1942	\$ 55.00	76,925	37,188	12,578	4,055	12,219	6,596	1,740	4,185		38,837	
1943	69.30	81,204	40,964	13,980	4,547	13,239	7,361	1,837	4,445		40,240	
1944	68.40	85,334	44,077	15,521	4,971	13,768	7,849	1,968	4,015		41,257	
1945	66.90	85,573	44,724	16,456	5,069	12,871	8,329	1,999	4,411		40,849	
1946	76.20	82,235	43,686	16,408	4,859	12,810	7,727	1,882	4,211		38,549	
1947	97.50	80,554	42,871	16,488	4,636	12,804	7,109	1,834	4,322		37,683	
1948	117.00	77,171	41,002	16,010	4,518	12,046	6,672	1,756	3,821		36,169	
1949	135.00	76,830	41,560	15,919	4,657	12,633	7,270	1,681	4,540		35,270	
1950	124.00	77,963	42,508	16,743	4,754	12,516	6,805	1,690	4,390		35,455	
1951	160.00	82,083	46,685	18,526	5,122	14,319	7,029	1,689	4,534		35,398	
1952	179.00	88,072	52,837	20,863	5,971	15,829	8,400	1,774	4,961		35,235	
1953	128.00	94,241	58,320	23,291	6,535	17,440	9,147	1,907	5,754		35,921	
1954	92.00	95,679	59,518	25,050	6,365	17,978	8,229	1,896	5,364		36,161	
1955	88.20	96,592	61,231	25,659	6,514	18,785	8,444	1,829	5,786		35,361	
1956	88.00	96,804	62,067	25,516	6,238	18,979	9,560	1,775	5,880		34,737	
1957	91.60	94,502	60,232	24,754	6,017	18,621	9,105	1,735	6,067		34,270	
1958	120.00	93,967	60,355	24,427	6,094	18,673	9,505	1,656	5,867		33,612	

* Included in other beef classifications.

An even more significant indicator of reduced "factory" potential, is a comparison of current she-stuff numbers with the peaks reached for beef cows and heifers for each state in various years, usually in 1955 or 1956. The high points for each category did not always coincide so that reductions in cow numbers, for instance, were often offset by increases in the heifer inventory.

For cows, Texas and Kansas are far below their peak years, even though Kansas achieved a substantial increase in total beef numbers this year over 1957's January inventory. Texas is down 398,000 head from its peak, Kansas is off 325,000. Other reductions include Nebraska, 166,000; Colorado 116,000; Iowa, 114,000, and Oklahoma, 105,000.

Only four states have higher cow numbers now than ever before, and even these increases are insignificant

nationally. As examples: Arkansas is 20,000 above its previous peak; Mississippi is only 15,000 higher, and Alabama tops its former record by only 9,000 head.

A similar situation holds for beef heifers. Eight of the major beef states have heifer numbers this year at least 50,000 below previous records for the category, while only two, Iowa (49,000) and Idaho (7,000), show significant increases over old peaks. A portion of Iowa's increase can be attributed to greater feeding activity.

It is obvious, however, that any decreases in the "beef factory" of cows and heifers could be offset by better calving percentages or by a diminishing slaughter of calves, steers and heifers during coming months, thus making 1958 the "valley" year of the cattle cycle. But experts are predicting no build-up like that following the previous valley in 1948-49 when cattle

numbers leaped as much as six million in one year to reach a peak only two years ago.

Statisticians point to the comparatively level crest of the cycle just past. Since 1953 the Jan. 1 USDA estimates deviate very little, ranging from a few hundred thousand to just over a million in any one year.

No other cycle has demonstrated this level peaking. They usually reach a crest, level off, and then drop abruptly—all in a year or two.

Beef supplies in coming months should remain at high levels. The only substantial gains in beef cattle numbers this year over 1957's estimate were in the steer and calf categories. Iowa had an increase of 222,000 head, which was also 67,000 above any other steer count in Iowa's history. Kansas boosted its steer inventory by 215,000 head, breaking its previous record by

STATE RANKINGS FOR CATTLE POPULATION

Jan. 1, 1958 (000 omitted)

ALL CATTLE					BEEF CATTLE					BEEF COWS AND YEARLING HEIFERS				
1958 Rank		1958	1957	Ave. '48-'57	1958 Rank		1958	1957	Ave. '48-'57	1958 Rank		1958	1957	Ave. '48-'57
1	Texas	7,736	7,736	8,424	1	Texas	6,571	6,517	6,941	1	Texas	4,145	4,186	4,298
2	Iowa	6,410	6,223	5,533	2	Iowa	4,836	4,624	3,829	2	Nebr.	1,829	1,813	1,694
3	Nebr.	4,675	4,531	4,427	3	Nebr.	4,026	3,863	3,715	3	S. D.	1,459	1,419	1,243
4	Wis.	4,298	4,298	4,046	4	Kans.	3,345	2,829	3,111	4	Okla.	1,425	1,461	1,268
5	Kans.	4,032	3,537	3,851	5	S. D.	2,768	2,652	2,315	5	Kans.	1,369	1,301	1,433
6	Ill.	4,021	4,189	3,601	6	Ill.	2,748	2,846	2,097	6	Iowa	1,366	1,335	1,137
7	Minn.	3,938	4,018	3,602	7	Mo.	2,639	2,726	2,214	7	Mont.	1,317	1,325	1,170
8	Mo.	3,866	4,027	3,583	8	Okla.	2,369	2,374	2,125	8	Mo.	1,167	1,215	1,024
9	Calif.	3,733	3,870	3,292	9	Calif.	2,245	2,419	1,923	9	Calif.	1,134	1,219	988
10	S. D.	3,294	3,167	2,888	10	Mont.	2,147	2,162	1,934	10	Miss.	1,121	1,112	736
11	Okla.	2,988	3,018	2,954	11	Colo.	1,667	1,724	1,690	11	La.	1,031	1,063	825
12	Miss.	2,487	2,538	1,934	12	Miss.	1,658	1,688	1,093	12	Fla.	962	973	836
13	Ohio	2,344	2,416	2,271	13	Fla.	1,559	1,481	1,244	13	Colo.	958	958	923
14	Mont.	2,294	2,317	2,111	14	Minn.	1,509	1,583	1,273	14	Ill.	842	856	688
15	Ind.	2,217	2,262	2,066	15	La.	1,373	1,445	1,127	15	Ala.	785	777	566
16	N. Y.	2,175	2,242	2,210	16	Ind.	1,360	1,397	1,012	16	N. D.	727	773	590
17	Fla.	1,934	1,842	1,533	17	N. D.	1,305	1,400	1,114	17	N. M.	665	693	737
18	Colo.	1,910	1,974	1,972	18	Ala.	1,197	1,181	875	18	Ga.	640	645	456
19	La.	1,883	1,961	1,628	19	Wyo.	1,089	1,074	1,019	19	Ark.	616	594	438
20	N. D.	1,870	1,989	1,736	20	Ore.	1,067	1,055	913	20	Ore.	613	613	522
21	Pa.	1,858	1,915	1,818	21	Ga.	1,040	1,040	762	21	Wyo.	612	612	597
22	Ala.	1,816	1,816	1,553	22	Ohio	1,029	1,053	789	22	Idaho	489	482	370
23	Mich.	1,811	1,886	1,864	23	Idaho	986	970	779	23	Ind.	485	503	391
24	Ky.	1,807	1,863	1,705	24	N. M.	985	1,038	1,107	24	Ariz.	459	480	499
25	Tenn.	1,736	1,771	1,644	25	Ark.	977	1,024	741	25	Tenn.	458	458	374
26	Ga.	1,546	1,546	1,317	26	Ky.	929	972	816	26	Minn.	437	450	365
27	Ark.	1,507	1,603	1,385	27	Ariz.	859	894	840	27	Va.	426	420	326
28	Ore.	1,412	1,398	1,271	28	Tenn.	815	826	704	28	Ky.	424	438	368
29	Idaho	1,388	1,374	1,156	29	Va.	760	754	604	29	Nev.	351	359	342
30	Va.	1,382	1,368	1,265	30	Wash.	681	678	564	30	Wash.	330	328	283
31	Wyo.	1,151	1,140	1,096	31	Utah	533	544	496	31	Ohio	325	333	249
32	Wash.	1,133	1,122	1,005	32	Nev.	532	561	526	32	Utah	307	311	289
33	N. M.	1,056	1,112	1,187	33	Mich.	479	509	428	33	N. C.	269	260	167
34	N. C.	984	965	835	34	Wis.	474	447	381	34	S. C.	230	239	151
35	Ariz.	943	975	915	35	N. C.	423	412	287	35	Mich.	161	172	122
36	Utah	706	720	665	36	S. C.	370	386	256	36	W. V.	158	169	145
37	S. C.	626	639	507	37	Pa.	325	359	303	37	Wis.	163	151	97
38	Nev.	567	597	560	38	W. V.	285	307	275	38	Pa.	166	115	84
39	W. V.	546	581	578	39	Md.	158	162	127	39	Md.	77	70	52
40	Md.	514	524	486	40	N. Y.	128	142	128	40	N. Y.	41	46	29
41	Vt.	441	455	451	41	Me.	25	26	26	41	Me.	11	11	9
42	N. J.	220	224	221	42	Vt.	20	21	20	42	Del.	8	9	5
43	Me.	200	213	223	43	N. J.	20	20	15	43	N. J.	7	7	4
44	Mass.	161	171	184	44	Del.	15	16	10	44	Vt.	6	6	4
45	Conn.	160	167	175	45	Mass.	10	11	10	45	Mass.	4	4	3
46	N. H.	103	111	116	46	Conn.	10	10	10	46	N. H.	3	4	3
47	Del.	65	67	65	47	N. H.	8	9	9	47	Conn.	3	3	2
48	R. I.	23	24	25	48	R. I.	1	1	1	48	R. I.	—	—	—
U. S. Total		93,967	94,502	88,335	U. S. Total		60,355	60,232	52,579	U. S. Total		30,521	30,771	26,902

(These figures are compiled from official USDA livestock estimates and census figures, revised to Feb. 14, 1958)

2,000. Texas was up 152,000 head from last year, but the 1957 steer count was the lowest in its modern history. The 492,000 steer count in the 1958 Texas inventory is the fifth lowest in that state's history.

Besides Iowa and Kansas, only Florida (50,000) and South Dakota (16,000) topped their previous steer inventory peaks. Substantial cuts from former records for steers were noted in Colorado (150,000), California (73,000), Montana (56,000), Nebraska (46,000) and, of course, Texas.

Big one-year increases in beef calf categories were recorded in Kansas (232,000), Nebraska (81,000) and South Dakota (50,000). However, major decreases during 1957 were noted for California (85,000), Colorado (43,000), Minnesota (42,000) and Mississippi (33,000). Several other western and southern states cut back in calf numbers during the year.

Only three states—Florida (9,000), South Dakota (7,000) and Georgia (3,000)—have exceeded their previous record counts of beef calves. But several states dropped below their former peaks by figures in excess of 50,000 head. These included Texas (272,000), Nebraska (141,000), Oklahoma (90,000), Montana (75,000), North Dakota (62,000) and Illinois (58,000).

The steady decrease in dairy cattle numbers and the increasing dependence upon artificial insemination are evidenced in the continuing shrinkage of bull numbers. The 1958 count is 79,000 less than in 1957 and more than a million below the 10-year average.

Inventory Value of Cattle Third More Than Last Year

The aggregate number of livestock and poultry on Jan. 1 was down by 4 per cent from 1957 in the recent government count. But the improved price was sufficient to provide a \$3 billion gain in value over a year earlier.

Inventory value of cattle and calves (\$11.2 billion) was up 30 per cent over a year earlier and was the highest since 1953 and 8 per cent above the 1947-56 average. Average value per head of cattle and calves was \$120 compared with \$91.60 a year earlier.

Milk cows were up 20 per cent to \$176 in average value; hogs up 22 per cent to \$30.10; stock sheep up 30 per cent to \$19.40, and horses and mules up 17 per cent to \$93.90 per head. Chickens were up 8 per cent in value but turkeys were down 13 per cent.

Commercial slaughter of cattle and calves in 1957 totaled 38,043,000 head, down 1.3 million or 3 per cent from the 1956 record high. Cattle accounted for 678,000 head of the reduction and calves for 653,000 head, with most of the reduction occurring in federally inspected plants.

Imports of 571,000 head of cattle and calves from Canada and Mexico in the first 11 months of 1957 were more than



Mrs. Frank Castleberry

Tailin' one down, as pictured here, was submitted in the recent CowBelle photo contest by Mrs. Frank Castleberry, Ekalaka, Mont. The picture was one of the few among hundreds submitted receiving honorable mention.

four times the number imported in the similar period in 1956. Imports from Mexico jumped from 81,000 head during the period in 1956 to 262,000 in 1957. Imports from Canada increased from 46,000 in 1956 to 309,000 in 1957.

The cattle industry in northern Mexico is still feeling the effects of the 1957 drouth, worst in 30 years in some areas. In the important cattle state of Durango, numbers dropped 30 per cent the past year. Thousands of animals died from lack of feed and water. Prospects for pasture are not good because of little rain during the June-November rainy season. Baja California continues to have a meat shortage. Because of drouth, many ranchers in the interior have abandoned their holdings and are no longer attempting to raise cattle, even though that is practically their only source of livelihood. Hay is scarce and exorbitantly high-priced. Because of the bad situation, exports to the U. S. are expected to be smaller this year.

Supplies of feed grains and other concentrates in the U. S. for the 1957-58 season are 9 per cent larger than for the previous season. Total supplies at 218 million tons this year include a record feed grain crop of 142 million tons, carryover of 49 million tons, an allowance of 1 million tons for imports, 2 million tons of wheat and rye diverted to feed grains and 24 million tons of by-product feed. Per animal unit, the supplies are highest of record.

Hay production in 1957 totaled 121.4 million tons, 12 per cent above 1956, 17 per cent above the 1946-55 average and surpassed the previous record of 1955 by 8 per cent. Hay stocks on hand Jan. 1, 1958, were 18 per cent above a year earlier. Stocks were especially large in the Midwest and above average in most southern and western states,

but supplies were short in a number of states along the Atlantic Coast. Jan. 1 hay and roughage was by far the largest stock per roughage consuming animal unit.

A reduction of 2 per cent in the number of cows and heifers two years old and older will probably result in a smaller calf crop during 1958. Spring farrowing intentions are up 6 per cent from the spring of 1957. A 3 per cent increase in ewes and ewe lambs suggests an increase in sheep and wool production in 1958. Farm flock producers indicate intentions to buy 6 per cent more baby chicks during the year. Broiler placements to date in 1958 in the 22 major areas are up 9 per cent over a year ago. Turkey growers indicate their intentions to raise 1 per cent more turkeys in 1958.

Year's Calf Crop Decreases Third Consecutive Time

The country's calf crop last year was 41,007,000 head—a decline of 2 per cent from the 42,010,000 head in 1956, says the Crop Reporting Board.

This was the third consecutive year to show a decrease and the crop was 4 per cent below the record 1954 crop of 42,601,000 head. However, the 1957 calf crop was 10 per cent larger than the 1946-55 average. All regions showed a decline from 1956 except the south Atlantic.

The decrease during the past year resulted from a decline in cows and heifers two years old and over. All cows and heifers two years old and over on Jan. 1, 1957, numbered 47,670,000 head, 2 per cent less than a year earlier. Cow herds were further reduced during 1957.

The number of calves born, in 1957,

expressed as a percentage of cows and heifers two years old and older, on Jan. 1, 1957, was 86 per cent—the same as 1956 and 1 percentage point above the average of 85. This percentage is not strictly a calving rate since the Jan. 1 inventory of cows and heifers two years old and older does not include all the heifers which would give birth to calves during the year and some cows sold before calving. But it shows trends.

North central states: The calf crop of 17,207,000 head in the north central states was 2 per cent smaller than in 1956 but 7 per cent larger than average. In this area, the eastern part reports a 1 per cent decline, while the western area shows a 3 per cent decline. The calf crop, expressed as above, was 91 per cent compared with 90 per cent in 1956.

Southern states: In the south central states, the calf crop was 10,520,000 head in 1957, 4 per cent below the previous year, while in the south Atlantic states it totaled 3,382,000 head, 3 per cent above 1956. The calf crop was 82 per cent in the south central compared with 84 per cent in 1956, and 79 per cent in the south Atlantic, 1 point above a year earlier.

Western states: The western states' calf crop of 6,897,000 head compared with 7,044,000 in 1956. The calf crop was 86 per cent compared with 85 per cent in 1956.

North Atlantic states: The calf crop in the north Atlantic states totaled 3,001,000 head compared with 3,078,000 last year. The calf crop was 84 per cent compared with 85 per cent in 1956.

LIVESTOCK TOTALS

(In thousands)

	1958	1957	'47-'56
Beef Cattle	60,355	60,232	59,859
Milk Cattle	33,612	34,270	35,739
Hogs	51,559	51,703	55,350
All Sheep	31,328	30,840	32,133
Stock Sheep	27,390	26,538	27,843
Horses & Mules	3,348	3,574	6,730
Chickens	370,475	390,137	423,032
Turkeys	5,477	5,799	5,023

Humane Slaughter Bill

Okayed by House Members

A humane slaughter bill, commonly referred to as the Poage (Texas) bill has passed the House. It would authorize the Department of Agriculture to decide on methods of humane slaughter by mid-1959. The bill is opposed by packers generally, and the position of the USDA was expressed by Don Paarlberg, assistant secretary of agriculture, at the Oklahoma City convention of the American National, that "We cannot say that the desired methods of slaughter are not available or may not be developed, but they must be identified with certainty before they can be recommended for use." Another humane bill, voted down, called for study of treatment in slaughter, transport and marketing. The packers favored this.

The MARKET Picture

Despite a lull in the general economy, most classes of livestock carried a healthy undertone late in February. Even the typical "February break" in fed cattle prices failed to materialize, and some of the best activity in trading on fed cattle took place during the week when the Lenten season began.

This trend was somewhat in line with earlier indications, based on the fact that much of in-movement of feeder cattle the past season was late in the fall, with the expectancy of somewhat later marketings out of feedlots this spring. This was also borne out in the Jan. 1 survey of cattle on feed, where marketing intentions for the first three months of 1958 were below a year ago, while intentions to market on later dates indicated more volume than a year ago.

Nevertheless the volume of feeder cattle moving into the Corn Belt the past season was up some 11 per cent over the previous year, which would be an indication that increased numbers may possibly have to be dealt with later.

At the same time, the attractive financial returns on fed cattle now being sold have encouraged many feeders to market large numbers of shortfeds at relatively high prices, rather than take the chance of longer feeding and speculation as to future trends. This, in spite of feed costs which run the cheapest in many years, has tended to keep tonnage accumulation down and contributed to a healthy market.

Proof that feeders are moving shortfed cattle in large numbers can be shown by beef steer statistics at most major markets which reflect a sharp reduction in the number of choice steers marketed and a large increase in the volume of good grades or below.

Further study of beef steer statistics at the various major markets reflects a rather interesting pattern, when taking into consideration the consistent reduction in beef production in 1958. Despite a persistent decline of some 10 to 12 per cent weekly in inspected slaughter over the nation, with the week of mid-February down 17 per cent from a year ago, yet several markets indicate as many steers being sold as a year ago.

The only answer to this confusing picture is, that the reduction in over-all slaughter is apparently in cows and heifers. This follows in line with the general trend toward re-stocking and the withholding of cows and heifers for breeding purposes.

The Jan. 1, 1958, inventory of livestock on farms indicates a total number of cattle and calves on hand at slightly under 94 million head, or a reduction of about 1 per cent. Apparently much of this reduction is traced to dairy cows, since beef cows were estimated to be

down only 1 per cent. In addition, younger beef animals, such as beef heifers and steers, were up 1 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, with the number of calves about the same as a year earlier. It is also quite apparent in beef animals that the small reduction which took place during the year 1957 was largely during the first half of the year, since the percentage of cows slaughtered during the last half of 1957 dropped sharply below a year ago.

Texas still leads the nation in total cattle numbers, followed by Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Kansas. The latter state, Kansas, showed a spectacular jump of 14 per cent in cattle numbers during 1957, this, of course, attributed almost entirely to the change in moisture pattern. Mississippi, one of the most rapidly growing states in cattle production, showed a drop of 2 per cent. Western states were quite varied, decreases of as much as 3 to 5 per cent in Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and California with such areas as Idaho, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon reflecting an increase of 1 per cent.

Optimism continues to spread through the entire list of stocker and feeder cattle trade, with prices in many areas pushing to new high levels in the past five or six years. The rather widespread tendency to contract feeder cattle for future delivery continued, and prices ruled fully steady to as much as \$1 higher, much of the supply for near future delivery being drawn from the southern Plains such as western Kansas, New Mexico and Texas. Weather conditions over much of the range area were conducive to a good growing season for the months ahead.

Price Round-up: Late in February, good and choice fed steers over most of the country were bringing \$24 to \$27.50, numerous sales around \$26 to \$27. High choice and prime grades were rather scarce at most markets and climbed to new high levels since the fall of 1956, the price spread running from \$29 to \$35.50, the latter price paid at Chicago. Utility and standard grades brought \$19 to \$23.50.

It was interesting to note the widening price spread developing in steers, with a range of some \$16 per cwt. between the extreme top and bottom. If this spread continues, with feed costs cheapest in years, there may be a tendency to hold on to cattle and finish to a higher grade to get the extra premium, which would be a reversal of current operations. Whether this might cause a bunching of fat cattle later in the year remains to be seen.

Good and choice fed heifers late in February brought \$23.50 to \$26, with numerous sales \$25 to \$26 and high choice heifers reaching \$28 to \$28.50 at some midwestern markets. Lower grading heifers, if showing any breeding quality, generally went to feeder buyers for further finish.

Beef cows continued to fall short of demand and sold at the highest prices

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in at least five years. A spread of \$15.50 to \$17.50 took the bulk, with fed cows bringing \$18 to \$19, occasionally smooth young cows to \$20. Cannors and cutters bulked at \$13 to \$16.50, mostly \$14 to \$15.50. Bologna bulls continued in broad demand at \$18 to \$21, outstanding high yielding bulls reaching \$22 or better in a few markets.

Good and choice light stocker steers were hard to locate, the limited volume available bringing \$26 to \$29 for weights under 600 pounds, with an occasional sale as high as \$30. Good and choice feeder steers, 750 pounds upward, sold at \$23 to \$25, an occasional load of choice fleshy steers weighing above 800 pounds to \$26, and medium to good kinds \$21 to \$22.50. Good and choice stocker and feeder heifers sold at \$23 to \$25, with numerous sales around \$24 to \$24.50. Sales reported were both for immediate delivery and future dates, including April through June, and even into July in a few cases.

Steer calves were extremely hard to locate, a few sales of good and choice noted at \$28 to \$33, individual loads selling up to \$35. Good and choice heifer calves ranged \$26 to \$30, quite a few sales around \$27 to \$28. A large string of mixed steer and heifer calves in the Far West brought \$26 straight across for delivery in January of 1959.

Stock cows were rather scarce; sales reported at \$200 to \$250 for cow and calf pairs, with some medium springer cows selling down around \$160 to \$175 per head. Some bids were reported upward to \$27 and \$27.50 for stock calves for next fall delivery but sales on this basis were not confirmed.

Forward contracting of livestock was not only prevalent in the cattle business, but also in lambs. A good many thousand western lambs were being contracted for next fall delivery, (the big share of these were not yet born) with choice mixed fat and feeder lambs carrying a high percentage of fats as high as \$22, and straight feeder lambs around the \$20 bracket.—C.W.



"Oh, I don't expect to just loaf when I retire. I imagine they keep you pretty busy around the poorhouse."

Wilderness by Law?

In common with most cowmen I like the wilderness. That is one of the reasons that we are in the business—we kind of like to be away from the crowd. Historically, we kept pushing on, and others followed us to settle the West. But permanent wilderness areas by law? As one who has been around the West for quite awhile, I wonder what all of the shouting is about, and I am a little suspicious. I have travelled a lot of back trails in my time, a lot of rough country, a lot of wilderness. The rougher the country, the oftener I got the idea that I was probably the first white man ever to stand in that spot. Almost invariably, about that time, I would find an old cabin or a prospect hole or a rusty axe or a horseshoe. Someone has always been there before, but somehow they seldom seem to have hurt it a darned bit!

We here in the West have a lot of wilderness—perhaps too much of it for our own good. We have large areas set aside for public use and enjoyment in the form of national parks and monuments, national forest wilderness areas, federal game preserves and various others. In addition, we have a world of federally owned lands, economic use of which is partially or wholly prescribed either by the nature of the lands or by federal law or edict.

One of the threats to western economic growth and development is the further encroachment of federal ownership on western lands. Land is the basis of our economy. Livestock and lumber, agriculture and mining have been the foundation for our entire development. When a group of backward-looking people propose such a thing as this National Wilderness Preservation System, they propose in effect to stifle our growth and future well-being. They say to us, "See here, you have gone far enough. No matter what your future needs—or ours—these lands within your borders shall revert to a prehistoric state and there forever remain inviolate." In addition, they propose to take whatever suitable lands they can acquire from the states or from private ownership, by whatever means possible, and include them in their system of Shangri-Las.

Why all this sudden concern for the education of the common man on the subject of unspoiled nature? Can it be a "dog in the manager" move on the part of our public ownership brethren to forestall further development of power facilities, or mines, or timber by private enterprise? It is easy to visualize future moves to call for federal mining or federal logging or federal power development as the need arises in these areas—to make of us a federal suzerainty because our western land "belongs to all of the people."

Perhaps I should not complain. I enjoy the back country, and it would always be available to me. I have the

horses, the pack outfits, the equipment and the knowledge to take advantage of the wild areas. I fail to see, however, how that will benefit "all of the people." The bill prohibits all wheeled vehicles, power boats, aircraft and other mechanical transport for the delivery of people or supplies into these sacrosanct wildernesses. The farmer from the Midwest, the factory worker, the office worker from Brooklyn will get very little enjoyment from these areas. Even if he should attempt to explore the edges during his short vacation, the most he will probably learn is "Don't try it with a pack on your back." To restrict the enjoyment and use of these areas to the adjacent few of us who have the necessary equipment, or to those wealthy few who have the time and the money to hire horses and guides and outfits does not, in my book, add to the enjoyment, knowledge or appreciation of the people. As a program, it is not constructive and most certainly not democratic.

The National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Forest Service have been doing a good job in administering our wild country. They maintain primitive and restricted areas now, and properly so. It is certainly a proper function in the multiple use of our lands. Why override them with another bureau at a time when we are having plenty of trouble supporting the ones we already have? There are conditions where the law should be changed for the protection of some of our public lands. There are loopholes and omissions that permit abuse. Those things can be corrected quite simply and, with a little forthright action, shall be. We have a snowballing demand on our land and natural resources with our rapid growth in population. We have steady encroachment and attrition on them by highways and housing, by power sites and parks, by military needs and factories. We must not be put in the position of locking ourselves forever out of one of our great stores of natural resources and throwing the key away.

—Jack Brenner.

Bloat and Other Problems Slated for Research Work

A request has been made for expanded research on improvement of forage plants, soil and water management, forage harvesting and the problem of ruminant bloat. The action came during the USDA's feed and forage research and marketing advisory committee's annual meeting in Washington Feb. 5-7. The committee said that each of the areas of study named constitutes a high-priority need. The study on forage plants would include breeding of superior forage grasses and legumes, and research on bloat should be expanded to determine what factors contribute to the condition, the committee declared.

Cow Pony Corral

By Roy Lilley

I guess I am just one of those people who can't stand prosperity. Quarter-Horse prices continue to go up and up, and, instead of sitting back and enjoying it, I have to stop and wonder why they continue to climb.

Are we in a situation such as the cattle business was in 1951-52 when everyone kept buying more females to raise more replacements and thus causing an artificial shortage? Another comparison might be the pony business, which at present is enjoying a fabulous time price-wise. Pony mares are bringing top prices and the only problem currently seems to be that there just aren't enough of them. However, I noticed recently at a sale in a small town not far from here that pony geldings were bringing \$75 to \$100. After all, the final product in this horse breeding is a saddle horse, and, if a gelding isn't worth more than \$75 or \$80, it makes you wonder what will happen when everyone quits expanding his brood mare string and starts to sell his stock for what it was intended for in the first place—riding.

With all these worries on my mind, I cornered one of the directors of the Quarter-Horse Association at the American National convention in Oklahoma City and asked him if he felt this Quarter-Horse market was sound. His reply was somewhat heartening. He said that in the East and Middle West there is a tremendous demand not only for breeding stock but for using stock. Every small town seems to have a fair of some kind at which there are cutting horse contests and barrel races as well as halter classes. He said that as long as horse interest was moving into new areas and new people were buying horses rather than breeders selling back and forth to each other we were on firm ground.

I decided one good thing to do would be to look at some of these prices and just see what kind of a pattern they set. The private sales such as the Phillips Ranch, the King Ranch, and Sutherland's RS Bar Ranch all had averages well above \$1,500.

The Quarter-Horse sale here in Denver averaged above \$1,200. And a very encouraging sign was that what few geldings were offered for sale sold between \$400 and \$600, on the average. If an \$1,800 mare can raise you three \$600 colts you aren't hurting too bad, and then there is always the chance of getting one that will sell for the really big money.

So it would seem that Quarter-Horse business is on pretty firm footing as long as our over-all economy holds up over the next few years. As people have more and more leisure time, they tend to spend their money to service that leisure. What better way to use your time than enjoying the pleasure of riding a good cutting horse or show-

ing quality stock at a fair or stock show!

It looks to me as if the Quarter-Horse is still quite a ways from pricing itself out of the market. When you think what it costs to keep a mare for a year, add the price of a stud fee, then figure just keeping the colt around for two years, then what it costs to get one broke—or do it yourself, figuring your own time at minimum wages—you come out realizing that \$450 to \$500 is not at all out of line for a saddle horse—and he doesn't depreciate 30 per cent the first year.

Across the Desk

By Radford Hall

Ideologies and the names they go by are sometimes hard to keep track of. Present day "liberals" are urging more centralized, authoritarian government; "conservatives" want a decentralized government in line with the "liberal" constitution as written by "progressive liberals" who fought the Revolutionary War to break away from the "conservative European" domination. "Conservatives" now believe in the protection of liberties as laid down in the constitution. "Liberals" want things regimented.

• • •

The American Forestry Association magazine roundly criticizes cattlemen for their efforts to preserve the privilege of reasonably grazing the National Forests in Utah. In the same issue, however, it devotes a number of pages to a discussion of how necessary it is that scientific timber cutting be practiced even in national parks. Such bias should not exist among those who convert natural resources for public use. We have no quarrel with proper harvesting of timber, nor should there be any concerning the proper harvesting of grass.

• • •

Why are our laws on use of guns so lax? To drive a car a man must prove he can see, hear and think. But the most he has to have to use a death-dealing gun is the price of a license. In many states there aren't even provisions for revocation of licenses even if the hunter demonstrates that he uses no common sense. It seems to me there is need for some gun laws. Guns can be lethal and their use should be controlled. Here in Denver one person dies of gunshot every week. Hunting deaths are common. True, ranchers use guns, and I am sure they know how to handle them, and the red tape involved in any gun law would be a nuisance. But add up the number of cattle deaths from guns in the hands of incompetent hunters and see if such a law is not justified.

• • •

According to the "federal real and personal property inventory report" of the House Committee on Governmental Operations, federal land ownership in the United States totals 408,553,398

NEW SLIM Lee Riders COWBOY PANTS



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acres, equivalent to the area east of the Mississippi, excluding Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. But of course the holdings are far from being located east of the Mississippi, though some land is owned in each of the states. An example: The federal government owns 6,000 acres in Connecticut. It owns 61 million acres in Nevada.

Tests Show Stilbestrol Doesn't Affect Meat Quality

Researchers at Oregon State College have sought to answer the question of effect stilbestrol might have on eating quality of meat from animals so treated.

They cooked 90 rib roasts from steers on stilbestrol treatments, for a taste test panel, and concluded that there was no difference in aroma, flavor, tenderness, juiciness and texture of lean or flavor of fat due to rations or stilbestrol. That there was evident no difference in cooking loss or in minutes per pound to cook between roasts from animals.

That roasts from all treatment and ration lots were of desirable and equal eating quality.

That each ration and stilbestrol treatment combination will produce carcasses that score equally well when evaluated for cooking and eating qualities.

In other words, they found that beef producers can choose the most economical combination of ration and stil-

bestrol treatment without worry about effect on cooking and eating quality of the meat.

Poultry Feeds Lead In Feed Manufacture

The American Feed Manufacturers Association said recently that poultry feeds lead in feed manufacture, with a 60 per cent share of total output. Dairy feeds accounted for 18.5 per cent, swine 11.5 per cent, beef and sheep feeds 6 per cent and miscellaneous feeds shared 4 per cent.

USDA Studies Resistance Of Cattle Lice To Sprays

Under investigation by USDA entomologists is the possibility that certain strains of long-nosed cattle louse may be developing resistance to some chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides used to control the pests. Spray emulsion of one of these compounds—lindane—was less effective than expected under experimental conditions at the Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, Md. Two normal treatments to eradicate lice from a shipment of beef calves failed; survival of some lice, following the two treatments, led to the discovery that the original owner had also given two spray-dip treatments of lindane, in heavier dosages.

Approved materials are still recommended for general use, since there is

so far no indication that resistance to the insecticides has become widespread among cattle lice.

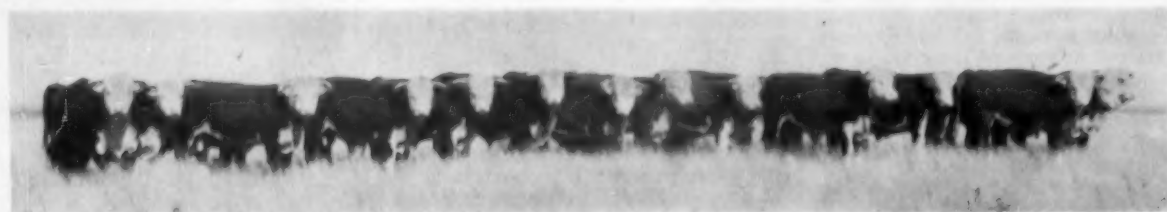
National Beef Council Plans Denver Meet In April

Directors of the National Beef Council in a recent meeting at Omaha selected Denver as their annual meeting site and reviewed plans for a nationwide "Beef for Father's Day" campaign, to be joined with the National Cow-Belles. President A. E. Karlen said the meeting will be held the first week in April.

New Deputy Named To Enforce P&SY Provisions

Agriculture Secretary Benson has announced that enforcement of the P&SY Act is being strengthened by establishment of an additional deputy director in the livestock division for over-all administration of the act in the Agricultural Marketing Service. He had recently authorized a section to deal especially with enforcement of packer provisions of the act in the packers and stockyards branch of the livestock division in AMS. Lee D. Sinclair, who has been in charge of the P&SY branch, has been named deputy director; he will be responsible for enforcement of legislative provisions dealing with both packers and stockyards.

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having very good luck with saving our lambs also. Stock cattle are and have been getting higher every week along with feeders. A lot of people are not buying back at this time.—**Howard L. Stephens**, Sharpsburg, Ill.

COULD GET HURT—We have had an open, easy winter so far for cattle. Lots of feed both in silos and field grazing. We sold some 400 calves in mid-February for \$29.75 per cwt., and good springer cows are turning at as much as \$250 per head, pairs up to \$280. This cow market looks top-heavy—and all she-stuff. Somebody could get hurt.—**J. E. Vawter**, Oakley, Kans.

MILDEST WINTER—We are experiencing about as mild a winter as this area has had in the memory of the oldest ranchers. The grass and hay crops were more than ample in 1957, so we can expect cattle numbers to increase in this area. My thanks to those in the organization responsible for another successful year as our representatives on the national level.—**Joel Rickenbach**, Fall River County, S. D.

LITTLE SPEAKER—I am very much interested in the American National Cattlemen's Association and have had the pleasure of attending two of its meetings—1957 at Phoenix and 1958 at Oklahoma City. The speakers did a good job, and especially, at the Oklahoma City meeting, the little speaker from Alabama. He looked about 6 or 7 years old.—**Edward H. Kooper**, Alliance, Nebr.

WONDERFUL WINTER—You are doing a wonderful job; looks like the cowman might be able to survive yet. We are having a wonderful winter, though plenty of snow—the most snow in Montana, I guess.—**J. B. Murphy**, Ovando, Mont.

NICE WEATHER—We always enjoy the Producer, also Cow Business. The winter in the Big Hole has been unusual and needless to say we are all enjoying it and taking advantage of the nice weather.—**Jack Hirschy**, Jackson, Mont.

CONTROLS, MARKETING, TAXES—Since cattle are looking up and we don't have to worry about controls, we can spend more time for improvement of our lot. The idea of spreading cow marketing through the week instead of Monday sounds good. We should be able to raise feed for our livestock without permission from the government. Spending should be slowed down to where it is possible to reduce the national debt and taxes. That would give the state and communities a little sap left to tax so they could look after

their own problems instead of sending money to Washington and begging for it back along with restrictions and controls and politics. Hope the farmers take heart from the example the cattlemen set for them in self-help instead of government dole and controls and get brave enough to vote themselves free again. Keep up the good work.—**Joe E. Hope**, Busby, Mont.

Camera Fiends Have Chance To Show Work

Photo Coverage, Inc., at Glen Echo, Md., is inviting PRODUCER readers interested in photography to submit original negatives and photographs of beef cattle and range scenes. These may be in black and white, or in color, and either still or motion pictures. Interested cameramen can get full information and a free copy of Pictorial Reporting on request to the above address.

TIRED MILK COWS—In the January Producer, in your column "Across the Desk," you say "All beef is good beef." In our area, some very tired milk cows, treated with chemical tenderizers, have found their way to the steak platters of some of our better restaurants. The situation is so bad that very few stockmen will order beef when having a meal in town.

This situation has caused some alarm among the members of the Kootenai County Cattlemen's Association, and we have decided to sponsor a resolution, to be sent to the state association, that all chemically tenderized beef be so de-

scribed on restaurant menus. We do not know what the public reaction will be, but it may spur the restaurateurs to serve better beef. We have reports that steak eaters are switching to oysters and fish. So I say that in our area all beef is not good beef.—**Cyril Nyre**, Hayden Lake, Ida.

MILD WINTER—We have had a very mild winter. Fed only about 25 per cent of our hay and silage so far. A good deal of good grazing and corn stalks are going to waste. Herds in the central plains region were reduced below normal during the recent drouth.—**V. J. Heine**, Grand Island, Nebr.

FAIR GRASS—We have had pretty good rains for this area and may have a fair grass year, although it was stunted early in the season.—**Hubbard Russell**, Maricopa, Calif.

GREEN FEED—(Feb. 26) We had 1½ to 2 inches of rain last week. Alfalfa, pea vine and Indian wheat are up and our cattle will be on green feed in another 10 to 15 days.—**Dewey Benedict**, Gage, N. M.

Cutter Offers Health Book

Cutter Laboratories are offering a new booklet, "Prevention and Control of Livestock Diseases," that will be found helpful in answering some of the questions of health in livestock. A list of Cutter products on most diseases encountered is included. Write to the company at 4th & Park St., Berkeley 10, Calif. Free.

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Mrs. Harold Miller and her two sons, Boomer and Billie, of Great Falls, Mont., were the winners of a \$25.00 beef certificate in connection with the Montana Beef Council's beef consumption survey that named Great Falls as Montana's "beef-eatin'est" city, with per capita consumption of 163.5 pounds of beef. Others present when the award was made, included (l. to r.) Mayor John Steffani; Gene Etchart, Glasgow, first vice-president of the Montana Stockgrowers Association; Albert Kochivar, Windham, survey chairman; Ralph Miracle, Helena, association secretary, and Joe Blazek, Glasgow, president of the Montana Beef Council. The survey showed 3,183 persons from Great Falls consumed 521,929 pounds of beef annually.

CATTLE MEETINGS

The Mississippi Cattlemen called for appropriations to build proper show facilities, and to establish premium lists at the state fair and for a state roundup livestock show; asked the legislature for funds to support research and education by Mississippi State College Extension Service and Experiment Station. They endorsed financing for a meats laboratory and continued support and improvement of foundation herds; asked for adequate financial support of the work of the state livestock sanitary board and research bodies; asked for a 10-cent-per-head deduction on marketed livestock for promotion, voluntary on the part of the producer.

Meeting in Jackson in January, they opposed all price supports and production allotments on cattle; voted to join other southwestern cattlemen before the ICC against "unwarranted difference in railroad freight rates and transit privileges in movement of cattle" to other areas.

C. D. Maddox of West was re-elected president, as were these other officers: Frank Brumfield, Inverness, first vice-president; Donald Bartlett, Como, R. H. Means, Scott; Ethan Porter, Pattison; Ernest Minor, Paulette, all vice-presidents; Paul F. Newell of State College, secretary, and E. E. Grissom of State College, assistant secretary.

Members of the Alabama Cattlemen's Association, meeting in Montgomery Jan. 23-24, adopted resolutions calling for maintenance of segregation; urged elimination of "free thought" political and religious teaching in schools; asked the American National to study ways of proceeding legally against "cost of living clauses" which were held to be detrimental to agriculture.

In other resolutions they opposed price supports and production controls; called for maintenance of Alabama's "right-to-work" law; opposed the trade agreements program and Organization for Trade Cooperation; opposed expansion of the interstate highway program beyond the 41,000 miles authorized; deplored discriminatory freight rates in the southeastern territory; favored modification of Packers' Consent Decree; urged a beef grading system that would show difference in yield of cuts and ratio of fat, lean and bone; asked that P&SY law be amended toward "adequate, realistic and non-discriminatory control of marketing agencies;" asked expansion of screwworm eradication program, funds for research in agriculture and expanded livestock reporting; urged support of the American National's fact-finding committee, a voluntary beef promotion program for the state, and the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

The cattlemen asked for funds to fight the fire-ant menace; favored certification and vaccination in brucellosis control; supported livestock loss prevention work; called for "public necessity" requirement for new markets in the state; urged cattlemen to brand their cattle; favored performance testing; favored long-term credit for cattlemen; urged state funds for predator control.

* * *

Colorado Cattle Feeders last month supported the Hill-Cooley bill for keeping the P&SY administration in agriculture department jurisdiction instead of transferring it to the Federal Trade Commission. The 250 members who attended the group's annual meeting re-elected Louis Bein of Berthoud president and named Lee Dalton of Eaton first vice-president; other vice-presidents are Tom Cooper of Fort Morgan, Ray Amen of Loveland, Don Hamil of Atwood, George Reynolds of Longmont. Larry Mancini, Brighton, executive secretary, announced since the meeting that he will resign but will stay until a successor is named. In other actions, they called for continued range sales reporting by USDA; wanted continuance of lowered freight rates on westbound shipments of fresh meats in effect since Aug. 15, asked repeal of the 3 per cent federal transportation tax on livestock products.

* * *

Top speaker at the annual meeting of the New York Cattlemen's Association at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was Dr. Herrell DeGraff, director of the American National's fact-finding committee and professor at Cornell. He told the cattlemen the purpose of the fact-finding committee was "to explore the future of the beef industry in order that cattlemen have information on



Yakima Morning Herald

Lyle Wandling, Mabton, Wash., president of the Yakima County Cattlemen's Association (right) conferring with James Hill, Jr., manager of the Federated Livestock Corporation and the Pendleton Grain Growers, a speaker at the Feb. 18 meeting of the Yakima County group in Yakima, Wash.

which better to determine the future course of the beef cattle and meat industry."

Directors voted to make *Livestock Breeder Journal* the official publication of the association for 1958. The members voted to raise dues in the association to \$2.50 per year.

The following officers were elected: William Landauer, Red Hook, president; David O. Beresford, Delanson, vice-president, and M. D. Lacy of the animal husbandry department at Cornell, secretary-treasurer.

Resolutions adopted by 125 **Yakima County** (Washington) Cattlemen's Association members meeting Feb. 18 at Yakima, included a request that calves be declared an annual crop and not subject to tax assessment, and endorsement of American National resolutions opposing extension of reciprocal trade and asking for restoration of the historic relationship in westbound fresh meat and live animal rail rates. Officers named included Lyle Wandling, Mabton, president; Lawrence Brulotte, Yakima, vice-president; Edgar C. Reif, Yakima secretary, and John Newhouse, Mabton.

New officers elected at the 89th annual meeting of the **Bent-Frowers** Cattle and Horse Growers Association at Lamar, Colo., included: C. A. Woods, Eads, president; James McEndree, Springfield, vice-president; Lyman Edgar, Rocky Ford, second vice-president; Arthur Dean, Las Animas, treasurer; Edward Dean, Las Animas, assistant treasurer, and Mrs. Melva Busbey, McClave, secretary. Featured speaker was Colorado's Governor Steve McNichols. Roy Lilley, assistant executive secretary, attended as representative of the American National.

A lead resolution adopted by the **Rio Blanco** Stockgrowers Association at Meeker, Colo., "dissented with the majority vote of the past American National meeting in asking millions in federal funds to carry out the federal program (on Bang's) which the past 30 years of experience has proved to be of very little value," and urged co-operation in "completing the elimination of Bang's and maintaining freedom from the disease by calfhood vaccination." The resolution explained that cattlemen have maintained clean herds through vaccination; that an association of veterinarians of western states supported calfhood vaccination "as the only sound answer;" that, of 100,000 cattle tested in Colorado, less than half of 1 per cent were reactors and only five of these showed a titer; that certification by vaccination is used in Canada.

Elected as president of the association was Harry Jordan, Meeker; first vice-president, Jim Dodo, Meeker; second vice-president, H. G. Berthelson, Rio Blanco, and secretary-treasurer, Allen Rogers, Meeker.

Resolutions also included opposition

to all "wilderness bills" to take public land out of production, favored legislative study of the eminent domain problem, and opposed the Poage humane slaughter measure which would require the agriculture secretary to determine methods of slaughter.

More than 2,000 of **New Mexico** Cattle Growers Association 5,400 members are expected to attend the annual convention of the organization in Albuquerque Mar. 23-25, according to Dick Snyder, Clayton, president. He said greatly improved ranges and high cattle prices are expected to encourage greater interest. G. R. Milburn, Grassrange, Mont., president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, and Dr. Herrell DeGraff, research director of the American National's fact-finding committee, will be among the speakers.

Bill Dilley, Canon City, Colo., was elected president of the **Fremont County** Stock Growers Association at Canon City, Mar. 1. Vice-president was Jim Shoun, Canon City, and secretary-treasurer, Clarence Canterbury, Canon City. The group recommended a seven-day deer season, to begin four or five days after the season on the Western Slope. Also recommended was a program seeking brucellosis-free certification, pending action in neighboring counties. Speakers included Lyle Liggett, American National information director.

In a drive for new members, the **South Dakota** Stock Growers Association is offering to top membergetters prizes consisting of cattle feed in ton lots. Monthly prizes will be awarded at the end of March, April and May and grand prizes at the association's annual convention in Belle Fourche June 9-11.

A. H. Heiner, Beaumont, Texas, was re-elected president of the **Coastal Cattle** Association at a January meeting in Beaumont. G. R. Bauer, Nome, was re-elected first vice-president, and J. Howard Stagg, Beaumont, secretary.

Speakers at the **Georgia** Livestock Association meeting in Sylvania, Ga., in late January included N. H. Dekle executive committeeman of the American National, and Dorris Ballew, Natchez, Miss., a second vice-president of the National association. President of the Georgia association is Herbert A. Williams, Sylvania; vice-president, C. A. Moody, Newnan, and secretary-treasurer, W. Tap Bennett, Savannah.

Officers named at the **Arkansas** Beef Cattlemen's Council board of directors meeting at Little Rock in January included Arch Smith, Texarkana, president; Jimmy Wilmans, New Port, vice-president; Bob Hallmark, Little Rock, secretary; Jim Blucker, Marianna, treasurer. The board voted to support a check-off on livestock at markets for meat promotion.



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Officers elected at the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association meeting in New Orleans in early February include: W. I. Brian, Alexandria, president; Lee Berwick, St. Joseph, first vice-president; Louis E. Stevens, Colfax, secretary, and A. P. Parham, Baton Rouge, treasurer.

Following a meeting of the president of the Utah Cattlemen's Association, Alonzo F. Hopkin, and a state agriculture commission official, the present fee of 10 cents a head for brand inspection will be discontinued Mar. 15. It was agreed the mill levy would support the program.

At the recent meeting of Livestock Conservation, Inc., in Omaha, cattle grubs, hog cholera, brucellosis, handling and cooperation with humane groups subjects were discussed, with the following observations made by the chairmen of the various categories.

Dr. J. W. Cunkelman, chief veterinarian of Swift & Co.: Development of systemic grubicides represents a real breakthrough and milestone in control of cattle grubs. He emphasized necessity of carefully following the recommendations for use of the grubicides.

Thomas F. Arnold of Nebraska, also chairman of the American National's sanitary committee: Reduction in funds for brucellosis control would handicap progress toward complete eradication of the disease.

Livestock handling: Although bruises, cripples and deaths in transportation were the original concern of the institution and its predecessor groups, research indicates that a reappraisal of the situation would increase the effectiveness of the program.

John C. Macfarlane, on the humane committee: Recommended cooperation with humane groups, several hundred of which are ready to distribute material on good livestock conservation practices.

Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah, was re-elected president of the National Wool Growers Association at its recent annual convention. Edwin E. Marsh was retained as executive secretary-treasurer.

Among the resolutions adopted, the sheepmen—

Opposed reduced tariffs; favored protective import quotas on wool; asked for congressional ratification of treaties; sought better plans to provide immigrant shepherders; called for accelerated research in meat and wool; recommended concurrent jurisdiction of Federal Trade Commission and USDA over sales of meat and approved the principles of the Cooley-Hill bills in packer trade supervision; favored modification of the Packer Consent Decree.

Other resolutions opposed the wilderness preservation measures; opposed the kind of condemnation of lands for wildlife refuge purposes as involved in a current case in Rio Grande County, Colo.; called for congressional

approval of withdrawals of 5,000 acres or more; asked livestock management training for Forest Service personnel; asked that range surveys on public lands be available on request; called for more emphasis on use of advisory boards on public lands; favored legislation to stabilize and clarify the status of permittees on forest lands.

The wool growers opposed increased transportation rates; favored continued ICC exemption of truck rate regulation; opposed decrease in westbound meat rates without like reduction in the live rates.

Mexico's Cattle Industry Damaged By Bad Drouth

Cattle exports from Mexico, where the cattle industry is centered principally in the northern states of the republic, have been shrinking each year. In 1957, the department of national economy authorized export of 353,000 head of cattle to the United States, but the final tally shows that only 193,013 head went out. For 1958, the ranchers have asked federal permission to sell 152,000 head to this country.

Troubles arise from extensive drouth which killed many thousands of animals; added to a chronic lack of water, is a lack of rangeland grass. One saving factor has been existence of the country's packing plants and sales to packing plants in the U. S. However, though the six Mexican packing plants bought all they could, losses have been considerable and prospects for the future are not regarded with optimism.

Salvador Valencia, head of the National Livestock Federation, points out that Mexican ranchers are not equipped to fatten their livestock with artificial feed; the northern rangelands are chronically dry and offer little natural feed for the cattle which are resultantly thin. Therefore, ranchers are cutting down on their herds, though they are using more registered breeding bulls in an effort to increase the quality of their cattle. All else is either sent to the packing plants or exported, including yearlings.

The packing plants have indicated they cannot increase their purchases this year—at present they average 1,000 animals a day. This is but a stop-gap for the ranchers, but it has so far kept them from bankruptcy. The decline of cattle exports has been termed alarming. From a high of about 500,000 head exported to the U. S. after the successful aftosa campaign five years ago, sales have fallen to a point about one-third the peak figure. The trouble lies chiefly in the quality of the animals off Mexico's northern cattle ranges; U. S. buyers are not interested in the scrawny animals and select only the fattest ones. Animals lacking in fat are sold exclusively to packing plants for production of frankfurters and other canned goods. With the plants unable to absorb all the available cattle, and U. S. plants none too eager to buy except at depressed prices, if at all, many

thousands of cattle die for lack of grass and water.

High transportation costs have made it unfeasible to move cattle to the central plateau (Mexico City and environs) and further south, to find markets within the republic.

Specialists put on the job to cope with the problem have so far met with little success.—**Emil Zubryn.**

Performance Registry Group Meets Mar. 20 in Oklahoma

Members of the American Beef Cattle Performance Registry Association will gather for their third annual conference at Oklahoma City Mar. 20-21. The convention will feature plans for production and merchandising of performance registered cattle, according to President Max Blau of Follett, Tex. The organization was set up to encourage cattlemen to measure and keep accurate records of performance and production of beef cattle, to help select more productive and efficient cattle.

Anaplasmosis Appearing Among California Cattle

Chief of the bureau of livestock disease control in California's department of agriculture, Dr. Herald Wixom, said that a considerable number of California cattle are, or have been, affected with anaplasmosis. Steps were taken to increase present research on the disease at the University of California veterinary medicine college in Davis. The blood parasite disease is more severe in mature animals, and all breeds of cattle appear susceptible. It is transmitted from sick animals by ticks, horse flies and other biting insects.

Film On Meat Selection Ready For Group Showing

"When It's Your Turn at the Meat Counter," a film strip on selection of beef by cut and grade, is available in a revised edition including illustration of the standard grade created in 1956. Designed for showing to consumer groups, the color film was developed by the livestock division of the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service; it is accompanied by a 25-minute reading of lecture notes. The price is \$4, on order from Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Ave. N.W., Washington 11, D.C. (Specify name of strip, USDA Catalogue No. C-16).

Ralston Purina Aid Offered Top Ag College Students

The Ralston Purina Co. is again offering, to all land grant colleges in the United States, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and three agricultural colleges in Canada, its \$500 scholarship for outstanding seniors in such institutions. One outstanding incoming senior in each of the schools will receive the award, for the fourth year, on recommendation of scholarship committees of faculty members.

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LADIES' CHOICE



Through a Ranch House Window

By DOROTHY McDONALD

March ushers in the spring rush of state conventions and this is just a reminder that at CHIMES we are looking forward to getting a report of your state meeting as soon as possible, and a list of your new officers and committee chairmen, so we can keep the lists as up-to-date as possible until next Yearbook time. We want to hear the highlights of YOUR state meeting.

We are also hoping to have pictures and brief biographies of state presidents and secretary-treasurers. My own feeling about these little "Meet Your Neighbor" columns is that they are not designed to feature or to flatter anyone but rather to serve as a sort of bridge between our far-flung "battlements." It is, I think, so much easier to work with and to understand fellow-members if we know a little about them—their families, hobbies, "what makes them tick." It is my sincere hope that we'll be able to present the officers of each state here as the year progresses.

In this connection, I want to say a "thank you" to Mrs. Ted Hyde of Oregon for the fine story she has given us on Oregon's capable and charming president this month.

My thanks, too, to Mrs. Kendry Gimlin of Idaho, Mrs. Snedecor of Montana, to CowBelle reporters Mrs. Norman King and Mrs. Harold Parsons of Colorado, and to all the other correspondents who find time to slip an extra carbon into their typewriter when reporting local CowBelle activities to their state magazines. Even though

here at Chimes we must often condense and delete stories to make them fit our limited space, we couldn't even begin to report on the CowBelles at National level if we didn't have this backlog of local reports to help us. I do hope these ladies will continue to send along that extra carbon copy—and that more and more of you reporters, publicity chairmen and secretaries will join them!

A note from Kansas offers as their candidate for "the oldest charter CowBelle," Mrs. Harriet Marriage who is a mere 92, and except for failing eyesight is still "going strong." She was a prairie pioneer and rode horses and rounded up cattle with the best of them some 70 years ago. How about your state? Who are your oldest and youngest CowBelles?

At Home On The Range

Spring chores begin to crowd into these crisp March days and so I thought you might like to try this quick-and-easy meal that is hearty enough for Dad and the boys after a day's ploughing . . . and easy enough for Mom if she's feeling drowsy and backache after a day spent laying out a spring garden. Just for a change I have suggested using this out-of-the-world Texas sauce on spareribs, but you could use lean beef shortribs instead . . . in which case, cover and braise them a while to tenderize before uncovering and adding the sauce.

ALL-IN-THE-OVEN DINNER

Texas Spareribs Baked Potatoes
Baked Shredded Carrots Hot Rolls
Fruit Salad with Sour Cream Dressing
Graham Cracker and Apple Pudding

TEXAS SPARERIBS

3 to 4 lbs. spareribs, cut in serving sized pieces
½ cup chopped onions
Texas barbecue sauce
Thin slices of lemon
Place ribs close together in single layer on a rack in shallow baking pan. Do not cover. Do not add water. On each piece put one or two slices of lemon and sprinkle chopped onion over all. Bake at 450 degrees for 30 minutes. Drain off fat. Pour Texas barbecue sauce over ribs. Reduce heat to 325 degrees and bake for about 2 hours, basting occasionally with the sauce. If it gets too thick, add a little hot water. To prevent ribs from getting too brown, they may be covered with foil for the last 30 minutes. (Four servings.)

TEXAS BARBECUE SAUCE

2 tbsp. brown sugar
1 tbsp. paprika
2 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
¼ cup vinegar
1 cup tomato juice
¼ tsp. cayenne pepper
1 tsp. dry mustard
½ tsp. chili powder
¼ cup catsup
½ cup water
Mix in saucepan and simmer 15 minutes. (Enough for 3 or 4 lbs. of ribs.)

BAKED SHREDDED CARROTS

Heap 3 cups of coarsely-shredded carrots lightly in a buttered baking dish with 4 tbsp. water, 1 tsp. sugar, 1 tsp. grated orange rind, salt and pepper to taste. Bake, covered, until tender in 325-degree oven (about 35 to 40 minutes.) (Four servings.)

GRAHAM CRACKER AND APPLE PUDDING

1 cup graham cracker crumbs
½ cup chopped nuts
4 medium apples, pared and sliced
Juice of 1 lemon in ¼ cup water
½ cup brown sugar
Mix all ingredients and turn into well-buttered casserole. Bake, uncovered, until apples are tender. At 325 degrees this will take about 45 minutes. Serve warm with thick cream slightly sweetened and dusted with nutmeg or with your favorite pudding sauce.



Mrs. Glen Hall sent this picture of her "ranch house window." It might be fun to have pictures of other windows through which you CowBelles survey your own worlds. Notice the clever use Margaret Hall has made of the Montana CowBelles' wrapping paper to paper the wall to the left of the sink.

For the salad with this meal, try a No. 2 can of fruit cocktail, 1 apple and 1 banana, chopped, and 1 orange. Combine these, stir into a package of frozen sliced peaches that has been partially thawed, let stand for 15 or 20 minutes, and serve with sour cream thinned with 1 or 2 tbsp. of vinegar or lemon juice and 2 tbsp. of sugar.

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening to you all.—D. M.

Meet The State Officers

With state conventions crowding the calendar this month, new officers will be taking over in many CowBelle groups. We would be happy to meet them, especially the presidents and secretary-treasurers that many of us will need to contact from time to time, and we'll hope to feature them often in 1958.



Mrs. Campbell

The Oregon CowBelles are justly proud of Mrs. Dave (Elizabeth) Campbell, who has been guiding them through another busy and successful year. She has consolidated programs underway and added new ones, in this their fifth year.

Mrs. Campbell and her cattleman husband, Dave, live on the Circle Bar Ranch in Klamath County in southern Oregon. They have two daughters—Barbara, 20, who is a music major in her junior year at Maryhurst College, and Mrs. Jack (Jo) Dillavou, Klamath Falls—and two young granddaughters, Hope and Joy Dillavou. Dave has won his share of honors this year also, being Oregon Grassman of the Year, and runner-up for Oregon Cattleman of the Year. Elizabeth has been active in community life with special emphasis on 4-H and home extension.

As a CowBelle, she organized the Klamath County group and served as its first president. She was a charter member of the Oregon CowBelles, serving as a second and first vice-president and now president. She has also attended quite a few National conventions. While first vice-president of the Oregon CowBelles, she was instrumental in drawing up the qualifications for the state 4-H award program. (The first winner's surprise burgers were featured in the January Chimes.) She also had charge of initiating the very successful school homemaking program, wherein up to \$10 is given to each interested school throughout the state for senior homemaking classes to augment their budget and provide beef for classroom use. The schools received Beef Cookery cookbooks. This year Mrs.

Campbell has worked on interesting grocery stores in inserting beef recipes in packaged meat, and plans cooking schools over the state in connection with Father's Day. The Oregon CowBelles are also working on quantity beef recipe booklets to be distributed to schools and institutions throughout the state after the recipes have been tested at Oregon State College.

Oregon has 18 active county groups and Mrs. Campbell has attended most of their annual county meetings, as well as travelling often to Portland to consult with others on the varied programs and to appear on TV. She helped organize the auxiliary of the Western Oregon Livestock Association which, though not exclusively a CowBelle group, has a strong nucleus of CowBelles in it, and gives needed help in the western part of the state.

Currently Elizabeth is looking forward to a trip to Washington, D. C., personally to present Beef candy to each of the senators in Congress, with the help of Senator Neuberger of Oregon. We'll hope to have pictures on that for you.—Mrs. Ted Hyde, Publicity Chairman.

American National

CowBelle Chimes

Vol. 6, No. 3

March, 1958

President—Mrs. Robert Burghart, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. N. H. Dekle, Plaquemine, La.; Mrs. Jack Hirsche, Jackson, Mont.; Miss Margaret McCarty, Clarence, Mo.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Al Atchison, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Editor—Mrs. Dorothy McDonald, 303 N. 47th St., San Diego 2, Calif.

A Message From Your CowBelle President

The time sure slips by and all at once I find it is time for another letter to you good CowBelles. Seems like we got off to a slow start; perhaps I feel that way because my Gal Friday has been under the weather. She has had a bout with the flu and finally the old bug won and she landed up in the hospital. We are so grateful that she now is on the mend.

Things are really popping for the CowBelles now. Mrs. Houck and I attended a meeting in Chicago of the livestock meat promotion committee on Feb. 14. We talked over some plans with the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the National Beef Council concerning "Beef for Father's Day" promotion.

Plans for promotion on the "Father of the Year" are moving along nicely, with Mrs. Hilliard Miller and her committee hard at work. We do hope that all the states will participate in this project this year. We are planning some nice publicity for this fine part of the Father's Day program.

Many of you have already extended invitations to me to attend your state conventions, and I shall try to make as many as possible. It is always good to get to know more of you better. Mrs. Atchison and I are planning to attend the Kansas convention in March. My husband was born there, and our beloved Mrs. Lynam who so ably organized the American National CowBelles (and was our first president), lives there. One of our Colorado ladies, Mrs. Carl Bledsoe, said at Oklahoma City, "Just think, we wouldn't have had this wonderful organization if it hadn't been for Mrs. Lynam and her

BRUSH-TYPE CATTLE CURRIER & OILER

The original **FULLY AUTOMATIC CATTLE CURRIER** that's proven best beyond comparison. Gets Better Results. Keeps cattle clean and healthy—Removes stock pests—Conditions hair and hide. Puts the insecticide where the stock pests are lodged . . . Brushes it into hair and hide.

NOW AVAILABLE WITH NEOPRENE RUBBER BRUSHES that won't fill up with hair or dirt—longer lasting. Also rubber brush replacements to fit most all makes and models Brush-Type Oilers.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET Automatic Stock Pest Control With New Powerful Insecticide Concentrates that mix with your own water or oil.

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<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Neck Chains	

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FREE CATTLE BOOK for boys and girls

32-pages of information on how to select, feed, fit, show calves and manage beef steer & heifer projects



Brand-new, 2-color booklet with lots of pictures prepared by leaders in the beef cattle industry shows you how to win success with your beef projects regardless of breed.

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Glue coupon to postcard or write for colorful 32-page cattle booklet.

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Preserve posts, rails, corrals, shingle roofs, feed bunks, buildings — any wood in contact with ground or exposed to weather.

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Milwaukee, Wis.

A recent analysis of costs and returns for commercial beef herds producing feeder calves in southern Indiana shows that more than half the operations did not make a profit, says USDA.

FREE Your Cattle of
COSTLY STOCK-PESTS

DO IT *Automatically!*

Install Rope-Wick Oilers and control stock pests *automatically*... the low-cost, labor saving way. Cheaper and easier than spraying! Much more efficient!

**KNOCK
Cattle Grub**
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The only low-cost cattle oiler that is fully automatic. Remember, if an oiler isn't automatic, it isn't worth installing. Farnam Rope-Wick Oilers are not just "backrubbers", they are completely automatic oilers, the result of more than 10 years' experience building oilers. Cattle use them better. Get better coverage of insecticides. Can't tear them up, and won't wear them out for years to come. Easy to install. Attach to any post, anywhere.

Better Results! HERE'S WHY!

Giant 3" Marine Rope rubbing element provides perfect rubbing and scratching surface. Oils cattle thoroughly, all over! 5-Gal. Oil Supply lasts for weeks. Keeps rope saturated at all times. Automatic Valve releases oil every time animal uses the oiler. Entire unit is Spring Protected from damage and excessive wear.

Accept This "FREE TRIAL OFFER!"

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FARNAM CO., Dept. J 2701 No. 29th, OMAHA, NEB.

foresight." I am sure many of us will always have a very warm spot in our hearts for her. And it is with deep sorrow that we learn of the death of Mr. Lynam on Feb. 20. We extend our deepest sympathy.

I think the one discouraging thing about our work is the lack of adequate funds to do the job. Each year our scope of promotion widens, and it is always discouraging to be confronted with this business of finance. It is disheartening to the committee chairmen, for they see the opportunity to do a job for the industry that is so vital to all of us. It is my sincere hope that all of you in the various states will see fit to send in a contribution for Beef Promotion. Your officers and committee chairmen will deeply appreciate it. Let's get behind these projects and make 1958 a big year for the CowBelles and the beef industry!—Yodie Burchart, President.

State Conventions

Louisiana CowBelles met for their seventh annual convention at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans on Feb. 10-11. After registration, a joint committee meeting of the beef cookery committee and all-parish beef-for-Father's-Day chairmen, and a CowBelle luncheon at noon, the ladies attended a meat demonstration during the afternoon before the social hour and cattlemen's annual banquet and dance that climaxed the evening. Next morning at 9:30 they gathered again for the CowBelles' annual business meeting, presided over by the president, Mrs. W. I. Brian.

Beef Promotion

A last-minute note or two on this subject from the Oklahoma City meeting: Our national "Father of the Year" for 1957, Mr. Jay Dobbin of Oregon, unfortunately was ill and unable to attend the meeting to receive his award.

During 1957 the CowBelles sponsored advertising featuring beef recipes that

were sent to 6,000 restaurants, with promotion reaching 93 per cent of restaurant advertising. (This is a wonderful new field that the National CowBelles hope to expand in 1958, if funds are available.) During the last year 30,033 copies of "Beef Cookery" and more than 26,000 beef recipes were distributed.

At state level, the Idaho CowBelles report with pride the "economical and profitable feeding" project carried out by their Clearwater group, organized just last April. In this project a CowBelle-owned steer was fed out by a 4-H Club member and the profits of more than \$500 distributed as beef certificates to worthy causes in the Clearwater Valley.

Oregon CowBelles, one of the most active beef promotion groups in the country, are now donating beef candy to the Bloodmobile Units.

North Central Montana CowBelles sponsored a beef cutting and beef cooking demonstration during the annual Harlem Seed and Potato Show. After the beef cutting demonstration and explanation by Mr. Ronnie Bielan, the CowBelles, with Mrs. Marie Snedecor as moderator, took over.

Here and There With the CowBelles

Idaho CowBelles report that among their successful projects last year were the awarding of their \$100 scholarship in animal husbandry to Cletus Von Tersch of Cottonwood; organization of new county CowBelle groups in Kootenai, Clearwater and Nez Perce counties; distribution of "Beef Cookery" books to home economics classes in their high schools, and a very extensive beef promotion program that included "Beef for Father's Day" and county and state fair beef promotion booths. They also sponsored a program to encourage 4-H youths to more active work in the fields of beef cattle and home cookery. Local groups in the state have also carried on extensive programs, such as



Displaying Louisiana CowBelle projects are (l. to r.) Mrs. Clyde LeDaux, Mrs. Desire Miller and Mrs. W. L. Caldwell.

COVER PICTURE

This month's cover picture was again taken by Margaret Hanson, Kaycee, Wyo., and submitted to the American National CowBelles photo contest to win second prize in the cattle scenes category.

that of the Clearwater CowBelles reported elsewhere. This, one of their newest groups, has within their county a state-owned mental hospital which calls upon the Clearwater CowBelles for much help, which the ladies are happy to give.

Beginning their sixth year "in business for beef promotion," the Fremont County (Colorado) CowBelles met in Canon City in January, with the president, Mrs. George Koch, presiding. New officers included Mrs. Walter Ireland of Howard, president. Because of the many activities of the group it was decided to meet each month instead of every other month.

On Feb. 14 the Fremont CowBelles and their families enjoyed a Valentine party.

At their meeting in Cortez on Jan. 14 the Southwestern (Colorado) CowBelles voted to order more place mats with brands to be kept on hand and donated to organizations for luncheons and dinners where beef is to be served. The group heard Mrs. Norman King read the history of the organization which was compiled to be used in the Colorado CowBelle history.

On Feb. 7 the group sponsored the pot luck luncheon in Cortez for the annual meeting of the Southwestern Colorado Livestockmen's Association.

The Western Colorado CowBelle Council met at Roger's Mesa on Feb. 8 as guests of the North Fork CowBelles, with 75 delegates representing eight local units in attendance. Announcement of new committees appointed by Mrs. Tom (Sue) Fields was an important part of the meeting. Reports on the council-sponsored essay contest, reviews of current legislation of interest to cattlemen, and Mrs. Wadlow's report on publicity and on the investigation presently in progress concerning ways and means of having publicity outlets present the cattle industry in a favorable light—at least part of the time—were also features of the meeting.

Your 1958 dues are due. Have you mailed your dollar to Mrs. Al Atchison at Colorado Springs, Colo., yet?

Correction

Last month we reported the name of Mrs. Chester Paxton in a paragraph on memorials to departed members of the CowBelle group. This was a mistake. We should have said that Mrs. Paxton presented the memorial. We apologize.

—Ed.

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THE PROVEN ONE-SQUIRT METHOD

Supplied in 60 cc. amber bottles with handy spray attachment. Insist on genuine OCUIROL-VET, and know you have the best your veterinarian, druggist or dealer can supply you.

Two New Members of the OCUIROL-VET Family!

Supplied in handy pocket size 4-oz. bottles with drip free wool daubers for ease of application. Formulated by veterinarians who are constantly working to make something better for the livestock industry.

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**WOUND DRESSING
THE NEW FURAN**
Chemical Wound Dressing
Formulated to promote rapid healing and lessen scar tissue in all types of wounds and to prevent infection.

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FOOT ROT SOLUTION
To assist you in the challenge with Foot rot, we are pleased to introduce Furachite, a highly potent, deep penetrating bactericide, fungicide and sporicide.

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"WE HAVE CONFIDENCE IN HIS JUDGMENT"

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THE OCUIROL-VET CO., Sabinal, Texas, U.S.A.

Your neighbors
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33 CITIES
in ARKANSAS,
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SALES

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Triple U Hereford Ranch, Gettysburg, S. D. ANNUAL PRODUCTION SALE—APRIL 18

100 lots—75 performance and progeny tested bulls, 25 bred heifers . . . also offered, 3- and 4-year old range bulls from our top commercial herd . . . outstanding 2-year-old range and herd bull prospects . . . Seldom such opportunity to buy . . . send for catalog: TRIPLE U HEREFORD RANCH, Roy Houch family, owners, Gettysburg, S. D.



This Angus bull, imported from Ireland, is in service at Wye Plantation, Queenstown, Md. Dr. W. W. Green of the animal husbandry department, University of Maryland, is taking some 30 measurements with a specially designed caliper for more exact evaluation of the animal, while Harry Robinson, cattleman, is holding a steel tape from the pin bone. At the halter is Jimmy Reid, herdsman, with K. A. Clark, livestock specialist, and Dick Whaley, keeping tab of the measurements. The bull was born Mar. 5, 1954, and on Jan. 29, 1958 weighed 2,095 pounds.



American Hereford Assn.

RECORD PRICE

A 1,080-pound Hereford steer was named grand champion of the National Western. He was shown by Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hadenfeldt, Albert City, Ia., standing at right. A record \$3.54 a lb. (\$3,823) was paid for the steer by the Tiffin Inn Dining Room, Denver, represented by Woody Jensen (extreme left), manager, and Paul Shank (second from left), owner of the Tiffin Inn Dining Room.

31 HEREFORDS BRING \$41,250 AT HOUSTON SALE

The Houston Hereford Association reports results of its sale at the 1958 Houston Fat Stock Show where 31 animals sold for an over-all total of \$41,250, to average \$1,287.50. The nine females totaled \$13,475, with \$3,000 the highest price paid in this class. The 22 males totaled \$27,775 and the highest price was \$3,050 for an animal consigned by Turner Ranch, Sulphur, Okla.

GERTRUDIS CHAMPS NAMED IN SAN ANTONIO SHOW

A 2,500-pound Santa Gertrudis bull from R. E. Smith Ranches at Houston, Tex., was named grand champion bull in the breed division of the San Antonio Livestock Exposition last month. The grand champion female banner went to an 1,800-pound aged cow entry by L. A. Nordan, owner of Seven-Eleven Ranches at Boerne and Fischer, Tex.

TEXAS CHAROLLAISE SALE SELLS 23 ANIMALS FOR \$14,275

At the consignment sale of the Texas Charollaise & Charollaise-Cross Sales Corp. held during the San Antonio Livestock Exposition last month, seven bulls and 16 females sold for \$14,275, to make an over-all average of \$620. The top price, \$1,550, was paid for a $1\frac{1}{4}$ cross cow with a purebred heifer calf at side. The top bull, also a $1\frac{1}{4}$ cross, brought \$700.

CHAROLLAIS ORGANIZATION MEETS, NAMES OFFICERS

At a recent annual meeting in Denver, the Association of Breeders of Certified Improved Charollais elected A. B. Cobb, Jr., board chairman; Clint Ferris, president; Joseph R. Hewitt secretary-treasurer. The latter two officers were re-elected.

CHAMPIONS NAMED AT KISSIMMEE VALLEY SHOW

Santa Gertrudis animals from J. Arthur Pancoast's Panuleta Farms, Uleta, Fla., won top honors at the breed's division of the Kissimmee Valley Livestock Show. An aged bull owned by Mr. Pancoast was named grand champion bull and an aged cow from Panuleta Farms, grand champion female. A summer yearling bull owned by Palmer Ranch, Sarasota, Fla., was named reserve grand champion bull and another Palmer entry, reserve grand champion female. Animals were judged against the standard of excellence for the breed and placed as excellent, very good and good.

ANGUS ASSOCIATION OFFERS BEEF PROJECT BOOKLET

The American Angus Association is offering a free cattle book for boys and girls. It has 32 pages of information on how to select, feed, fit, show calves and manage beef steer and heifer projects. Vocational agricultural teachers and

club leaders are also invited to write for several copies of the illustrated booklet which guides youngsters in their beef projects regardless of breed. The address is 3201 Frederick Blvd., St. Joseph, Mo.

JUNIOR GRAND NATIONAL IN SAN FRANCISCO, MAR. 29

A total of \$24,000 in premiums, plus trophies, prizes, ribbons and scholarships, will be offered to young live-stock producers exhibiting at the 12th annual Grand National Junior Live-stock Exposition in San Francisco, Mar. 29-Apr. 2. About 1,200 farm boys and girls are expected to show 3,500 animals; participants will include FFA members and 4-H'ers.

POLLED, HORNED HEREFORDS SPOTLIGHTED AT TULSA

The Tulsa State Fair, to be held Sept. 27-Oct. 3, will offer \$20,000 in premium money for Hereford breeding cattle; for the second straight year the event will feature the annual All-American Polled Hereford Show sponsored jointly by the fair and the American Hereford Association. An additional highlight will be the traditional Magic Empire Show, in which entries will be judged Sept. 29; the Polled show will be judged on the 30th.

OKLA. GETS TOP HONORS IN MEAT JUDGING

Oklahoma State University scored 2,703 points out of a possible 3,000 to win the intercollegiate meat judging contest in Fort Worth in late January. The contest was sponsored jointly by the Southwestern Livestock Exposition and the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and attracted a record 11 teams from agricultural colleges in 10 states.

A. A. RYAN NAMED TO FILL ANGUS ASSN. VACANCY

Allan A. Ryan, co-owner of Ankony Farm, has been named a director of the American Angus Association to fill the vacancy created by the death of John Gall. President Elliott Brown announced his appointment by the executive committee of the association entails a term expiring in December during the next annual meeting.

RED BLUFF SALE SETS \$737 AVERAGE ON 294 BULLS

The 17th annual Red Bluff range bull sale in California last month saw 294 Shorthorn, Angus, horned and Polled Hereford bulls sell for an over-all average of \$737 per head. The two types of Herefords showed a \$759.19 average; the 37 Shorthorns figured \$658, and the 23 Angus \$667. The top Hereford price was paid for a bull consigned by Chandler Herefords of Baker, Ore., at \$3,400. Don Smith is manager of the event, which this year featured the services of Tennessee Ernie Ford as guest auctioneer in raising \$14,520 for the March of Dimes campaign.

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

FRANKLIN HEREFORDS

A reliable source of practical, dependable registered Hereford breeding stock. Yearling bulls for sale now.

B. P. Franklin
Meeker, Colo.

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Purebred and Commercial

N BAR RANCH Grassrange, Mont.

WE HAVE

25 head of 2-yr.-old bulls for private sale, a few top quality yearling herd bulls, sold out on bred females at this time, thank you.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS, Alliance, Nebraska

"Our Herefords build the beef where the highest priced cuts of meat grow"

CHICAGO YARDS STARTS LARGE BUILDING PROGRAM

The Chicago Stock Yards are planning a modernization program to cost several million dollars, according to President Charles S. Potter. First construction will be a new hog and sheep house in the spring, which will cost \$2 million. Areas of the cattle sales divi-

sion have been revamped, with the latest type of pen construction. At a cost of \$800 each, 400 new sales and holding pens have been built and two additional scale houses completed. New features include split post construction without projections to cause bruises; new water mains and sewers; steel hay racks; aluminum gates. New sales alleys have aluminum shelter houses to serve as



Winner of the grand championship in the carload of fat steer competition at the 1958 National Western was this load of prime Aberdeen-Angus shown by Karl and Jack Hoffman, Ida Grove, Ia. The steers averaged 1,073 pounds and sold for 40.5 cents a pound.

American Angus Assn.



Your place is one in a million!

The job you're trying to do, the operation you're trying to build is different from *anyone else's*. It's a different part of the country, you're growing or breeding different things — well, there's just no comparison!

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offices for commission firms and waiting facilities for patrons. There are plans for a \$½-million rail shipping division. A covered overhead system of walks will provide access to all sections of the cattle division from the Exchange Building. Parking areas are being enlarged.

HEREFORDS AVERAGE \$621 IN FORT WORTH SALE

Ninety-three Hereford bulls and females averaged \$621, totaling \$57,795, at a Hereford sale held in Fort Worth during the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show. Diamond M Ranch of Snyder, Tex., bought the top bull from Clyde J. Magee of McLean at \$3,400, and the highest price paid for a female was \$900. The 82 bulls averaged \$636, the 11 females \$514.

'THE FUTURE CATTLEMAN' BOOKLET OFF THE PRESS

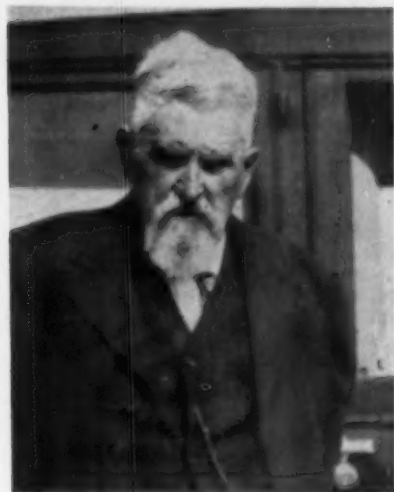
"The Future Cattleman," new 4-H and FFA booklet published by the American Hereford Association, is ready for distribution. The 80 pages contain 100 pictures and diagrams and data on feeding and breeding projects to help the adult as well as the young person starting with purebred or commercial Herefords. Free. Write American Hereford Association, Hereford Drive, Kansas City, Mo.



American Hereford Assn.

A 950-pound Hereford steer named "Jumbo" was selected grand champion of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth. At the halter is Jane Holloway, 15-year-old Willie County 4-H Club member, showing the steer for her 11-year-old sister, Kay, who was ill. Left to right are W. R. Watt, show manager, and Roy R. Largent, Merkel, Tex., presenting Jane with an AHA check for \$500.

Charles Goodnight's Story To Be Acted On Television



Colonel Goodnight in 1921

Charles Goodnight, pioneer of the great cattle trail from Texas west and north and one of the first figures voted to the National Cowboy Hall of fame, will be played by Rory Calhoun on Telephone Time's "Trail Blazer" over ABC-TV in the evening of Apr. 1.

This is the first of a series of features on men voted to the cowboy shrine. Others initially named to the shrine with Colonel Goodnight were Theodore Roosevelt, Will Rogers, Jake McClure and Charles Russell.

This story is introduced in Texas at the end of the Civil War when cattlemen found themselves facing disaster with too many cattle, a bad drouth and no market. Charles Goodnight calls a meeting of neighboring ranchers to present a plan of driving the herds west and then north to Fort Sumner, N. M., and to Denver, where there is both grazing land and a market. The other ranchers refuse to join up with him, saying such a drive is an impossibility.

Undaunted, Colonel Goodnight rounds up a crew of trail hands, including one trouble-maker by the name of Walker. As he is about to start on the great drive alone, Oliver Loving, a frontier veteran, asks to join him with about 2,000 head. On June 6, 1866, the two men and their crew point their herds west to blaze a new trail. At first, the going is relatively easy; but then comes the long trek over waterless desert when they must keep going day and night because the thirsty cattle cannot sleep. The troublesome Walker complicates matters by attempting to get the hands to quit. Goodnight forces a showdown with Walker and wins; and the 700-mile trek to Fort Sumner is finally completed. Because of Goodnight's vision, thousands of hoofs cut the new trail and a new era opens in the West.

Colonel Goodnight in 1887 became part owner of the famous JA ranch in the Panhandle of Texas.

Gives Brief Review Of Contract Production

Historically, contract farming has been common in the production of eggs for hatcheries, vegetables for canning or freezing, sugar beets and other specialty crops. But it is expanding, says Orlin J. Scoville of USDA's farm economics research division.

Its greatest application recently has been in broiler production, but contract deals are also being made increasingly with producers of table eggs and turkeys and with feeders of hogs, beef cattle and lambs, he says.

"Such contracts may have a profound effect on the family farm worker. In some instances, the contracting farmer may become essentially a piece-rate wage worker—and that might mean organization of the farmers into bargaining associations."

Mr. Scoville estimates that 90 per cent of all broilers are now produced under contracts of assorted types. In the growth of contract broiler production there has been great advance in efficiency. Twenty-five years ago 12 pounds of feed were needed to produce a three-pound broiler. Today eight pounds will do the job.

And along with the contract goes protection against risk. It is probably the most significant current development in agriculture.

Arctic Canada Wants Meat From the Useful Shaggy Yak

Arctic Canada may get a new local meat supply from the nucleus of three American-bred Tibet Yak, according to a story in the Chicago News.

The shaggy yak is a distant relative of our own American buffalo, and can serve a multitude of purposes besides food. As easy to domesticate as a dog, the yak can take care of his own food by snipping off the sparse grass and thorny herbage of the high tableland surrounded by the Himalayas which is Tibet. In chilly Tibet he is a beast of burden, sure-footed as a mountain goat, and that is a necessary requisite in negotiating the treacherous trails which lead to Shangri-La.

According to Lowell Thomas, Jr., whose recent "High Adventure" TV program showed plenty of yak, the animals plough the fields, flail the barley, give an almost indestructible wool for tents, leather for shoes and life-long suits for the nomads. Boats of yak skin, horns and bones for house construction and dung (the principal fuel) are other uses. And, finally, the yak provides butter, milk and meat—and Santa Claus beards.

In Arctic Canada the Caribou used to serve the Eskimos' purposes, but that animal has gone the way of the American buffalo.



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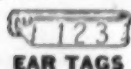
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Reports Good Outlook But Advises Promotion

Economists believe there will be some reduction in meat supplies this year but that the supply will still be large, that two periods may be problem periods and that any foreseeable danger is in business decline.

This summary is furnished by W. D. Farr, Greeley, Colo., cattle feeder, on the meeting of the National Meat Promotion Committee in mid-February, attended by economists and producers.

The meat supply by quarters was estimated by the economists as follows:

First quarter: Beef and pork will be down.

Second: Beef and pork probably will be slightly higher than last year.

Third: Both beef and pork may be lighter than last year and less than any of the past four years.

Fourth: Period of highest meat production. More pork is assured. Beef output will depend on the season and number of cows and heifers sold this fall. Total meat output may be higher than any of the past four years except 1956.

As to the two problem periods, it was explained that there may be a bunching of fed cattle in late spring. It might come in late April, maybe May. The other peak will be an increase in pork in the fall—October, November or December — depending upon feed supply and feed prices.

Harold Breimyer, a top economist of the USDA, said there were 3 per cent fewer cattle on feed Jan. 1 than the previous year, but marketings had been lower and in-movement greater. So, he figured, Apr. 1 might see more cattle on feed than last year.

The big reduction in cattle production in the last quarter of 1957 and the first of 1958 was in cow and heifer slaughter, he said, and that could happen again this coming year. Cow slaughter is off a fourth from a year ago, the reason for good markets.

He estimated pork production to be about the same as the first quarter of 1957, up slightly in the second and third quarter from last year and up to 1956 levels in the fourth quarter.

The year to watch, Mr. Breimyer said, was 1959 in the fall, because pork production by then could increase substantially. He pointed out that Jan. 1958 was the highest average corn-hog ratio in 610 months of record. But production was down. "Evidently the work of USDA, Iowa State University and others has educated the Corn Belt farmer to the need to hold production down in order to get a decent price."

Sheep and lamb slaughter, it was believed, should be about steady.

Mr. Farr called attention to the inroads being made by poultry production, which will be more than 30 pounds per capita when turkeys, ducks and geese are added, and that red meat producers must recognize this competition and do some promoting of their product.

Personal Mention

John Marble, Carmel Valley, Calif., chairman of the American National's fact-finding committee, who recently suffered a heart attack is reported making rapid recovery.

Grant A. Morse, forest supervisor of the Black Hills National Forest at Custer S. D., is now assistant regional forester in the regional office of the Forest Service at San Francisco. He will be in charge of public relations for the 17 national forests in California. **Howard C. Lee**, staff assistant on the Boise National Forest in Idaho, will replace Mr. Morse at Custer.

Clair Michels has been appointed secretary of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association. He succeeds Harry L. Tracy, who passed away Feb. 4. Mr. Michels is a native of Plentywood, Mont., where his parents were cattle and wheat producers. He is a graduate of Montana State College, a veteran of World War II and served most recently as Rocky Mountain field representative for the American Hereford Journal. He will be headquartered at Bismarck.

L. R. (Roy) Houck, who is at present lieutenant-governor of South Dakota, last month announced he will seek the Republican nomination for governor of the state. Mr. Houck is a member of the American National's fact-finding committee, a past president of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association, of the state's Hereford breeders association and of the South Dakota Quarter-Horse organization.



Mr. Lynam

O. W. "Cap" Lynam: Prominent rancher of Burdett, Kans., passed away suddenly on Feb. 20 from a cerebral hemorrhage after only a day's hospitalization. Mr. Lynam was a member of the American National's important legislative committee and had made arrangements just before his death to go to Washington, D. C., with that group. He was the first chairman of the National's public relations committee, a past president of the Kansas Livestock Association and active in many state and local groups. He was a captain in World War I and lieutenant colonel during World War II. He is survived by his wife Mary, a son, Charles, and three grandchildren.

John T. Burke: Well known in Alliance, Nebr. ranching circles, Mr. Burke passed away after an illness of several weeks in an Omaha hospital. He was a member of the American National and the Nebraska Stock Growers and had been in the ranching business since 1914.



Mar. 15-19—Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Assn. annual meeting, San Antonio.
Mar. 20-21—American Beef Cattle Performance Registry Assn., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mar. 23-25—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. meeting, Boise.
Mar. 26-28—American Quarter Horse Assn., Tucson, Ariz.
May 6-8—Highway Transportation Congress, Washington, D. C.
May 15-17—Washington Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Walla Walla.
June 2-4—South Dakota Stock Growers Assn. convention, Belle Fourche.
June 5-7—Wyoming Stock Growers Assn. convention, Jackson.
June 9-11—North Dakota Stockmen's Assn. convention, Valley City.
June 12-14—Nebraska Stock Growers Assn. convention, McCook.
June 13-15—American National Livestock Auction Assn., New Orleans.
June 19—National Livestock and Meat Board meeting, Chicago.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Feb. 24, 1958	Feb. 25, 1957
Steers, Prime	\$30.00-35.25	\$21.50-24.75
Steers, Choice	26.00-32.50	19.25-22.50
Steers, Good	23.50-26.75	17.75-20.00
Steers, Std.	21.50-23.50	15.25-18.00
Cows, Comm.	17.75-18.50	12.50-13.50
Vealers, Gd.-Ch.	30.00-35.00	24.00-29.00
Vealers, Std.	23.00-30.00	15.00-24.00
Calves, Gd.-Ch.	23.00-28.00	16.00-23.00
Calves, Std.	21.00-23.00	14.00-16.00
F.&S. Steers, Gd.-Ch.	22.50-29.00*	16.50-22.00
F.&S. Steers, Cm.-Md.	17.50-24.00*	12.00-17.00
Hogs (180-240#)	19.50-29.65	19.75-21.00
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	22.50-25.00	7.50-9.50
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	8.50-19.50	16.00-17.25

(*Shown for Feb. 26)

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

(Chicago)

	Feb. 25, 1958	Feb. 26, 1957
Beef, Prime	\$41.50-47.00	\$37.00-40.00
Beef, Choice	40.00-43.00	32.50-36.00
Beef, Good	37.50-41.50	30.00-33.00
Beef, Std.	34.00-37.00	27.00-30.00
Veal, Prime	34.00-37.00	47.00-49.00
Veal, Choice	31.00-34.00	42.00-45.00
Veal, Good	31.00-34.00	32.00-42.00
Lamb, Choice	46.00-52.00	34.00-41.00
Lamb, Good	44.00-48.00	33.00-37.00
Pork Loin, 8-12#	47.50-51.00	41.00-44.00

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1957	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef	122,745	121,713	213,182	211,228
Cured Beef	12,563	11,807	15,519	16,675
Total Pork	216,794	193,981	291,822	452,625
Lamb, Mutton	4,904	5,206	9,715	12,265

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

(In thousands)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Jan. 1958	1,629	547	5,531	1,061
Jan. 1957	1,850	657	5,655	1,333

(Of the cattle slaughtered 44.6 per cent was in cows and heifers in Jan. 1958; 47.3 per cent in 1957).

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Whiteface Bulletin

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